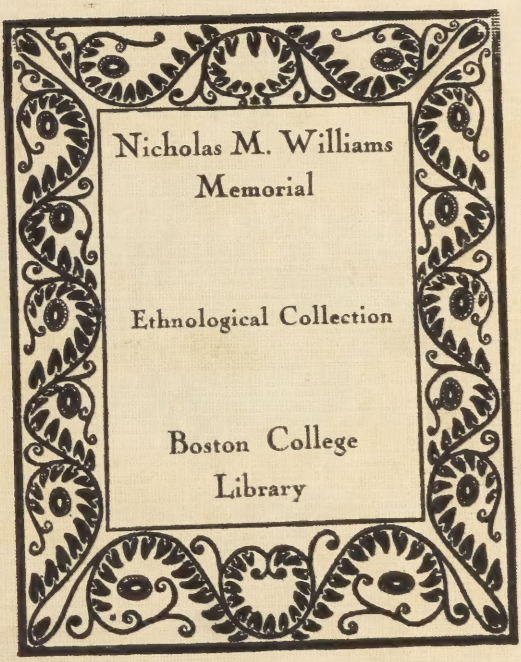
D5


Nicholas M. Williams
Memorial
Ethnological Collection
Boston College
Library

Place this faceing the Title

A VOYAGE TO *New Holland*, &c. In the Year, 1699.

Wherein are described,

The *Canary*-Islands, the Isles of *Mayo* and St. *Jago*. The Bay of *All Saints*, with the Forts and Town of *Bahia* in *Brasil*. Cape *Salvadore*. The Winds on the *Brasilian* Coast. *Abrohlo*-Shoals. A Table of all the *Variations* observ'd in this Voyage. Occurrences near the Cape of *Good Hope*. The Course to *New Holland*. *Shark*'s Bay. The Isles and Coast, *&c.* of *New Holland*.

Their Inhabitants, Manners, Customs, Trade, *&c.* Their Harbours, Soil, Beasts, Birds, Fish, *&c.* Trees, Plants, Fruits, *&c.*

Illustrated with several Maps and Draughts; also divers Birds, Fishes, and Plants, not found in this part of the World, Curiously Ingraven on Copper-Plates.

VOL. III.

By Captain *William Dampier*.

LONDON:
Printed for *James Knapton*, at the *Crown* in St. *Paul*'s Church-yard, 1703.

G420
.D16
v.3
WILLIAMS

OCLC: 17238899
11/10/89

To the Right Honourable

THOMAS

Earl of *Pembroke*,

Lord Preſident of Her Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, *&c.*

My Lord,

THE Honour I had of being employ'd in the Service of His late Majeſty of Illuſtrious Memory, at the time when Your Lordſhip preſided at the Admiralty, gives me

the Boldneſs to ask Your Protection of the following Papers. They conſiſt of ſome Remarks made upon very diſtant Climates, which I ſhould have the vanity to think altogether new, cou'd I perſuade my ſelf they had eſcap'd Your Lordſhip's Knowledge. However I have been ſo cautious of publiſhing any thing in my whole Book that is generally known, that I have deny'd my ſelf the pleaſure of paying the due Honours to Your Lordſhips Name in the Dedication. I am aſham'd, my Lord, to offer You ſo imperfect a Preſent, having not time to ſet down all the Memoirs of my laſt Voyage: But as the particular Service I have now undertaken, hinders me from finiſhing

nishing this Volume, so I hope it will give me an opportunity of paying my Respects to Your Lordship in a new one.

The World is apt to judge of every thing by the Success; and whoever has ill Fortune will hardly be allow'd a good Name. This, my Lord, was my Unhappiness in my late Expedition in the Roe-Buck, *which founder'd thro' perfect Age near the Island of* Ascension. *I suffer'd extreamly in my Reputation by that Misfortune; tho' I comfort my self with the Thoughts, that my Enemies cou'd not charge any Neglect upon me. And since I have the Honour to be acquitted by Your Lordship's Judgment, I shou'd be very humble not to value*

my ſelf upon ſo compleat a Vindication. This, and a World of other Favours, which I have been ſo happy as to receive from Your Lordſhip's Goodneſs, do engage me to be with an everlaſting Reſpect,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's

Moſt Faithful and

Obedient Servant,

Will. Dampier.

THE PREFACE.

THE favourable Reception my two former Volumes of *Voyages and Deſcriptions* have already met with in the World, gives me Reaſon to hope, That notwithſtanding the Objections which have been raiſed againſt me by prejudiced Perſons, this *Third Volume* likewiſe may in ſome meaſure be acceptable to Candid and Impartial Readers, who are curious to know the Nature of the Inhabitants, Animals, Plants, Soil, *&c.* in thoſe diſtant Countries, which have either ſeldom or not at all been viſited by any *Europeans*.

It has almoſt always been the Fate of thoſe who have made new Diſcoveries, to be diſeſteemed and ſlightly ſpoken of, by ſuch as either have had no true Reliſh and Value for the *Things themſelves* that are diſcovered, or have had ſome Prejudice againſt *the Perſons* by whom the Diſcoveries were made. It would be vain therefore and unreaſonable in me to expect to eſcape the Cenſure of all, or to hope for better Treatment than far Worthier Perſons have met with before me. But this Satisfaction I am ſure of having, that the *Things themſelves* in the Diſcovery of which I have been imployed, are moſt worthy of our Diligenteſt Search and Inquiry; being the various and wonderful Works of God in different Parts of the World: And however *unfit a Perſon* I may be in other reſpects to have undertaken this Task, yet at leaſt I have given a faithful Ac-

count,

count, and have found *ſome* Things undiſcovered by any before, and which may at leaſt be *ſome* Aſſiſtance and Direction to better qualified Perſons who ſhall come after me.

It has been Objected againſt me by ſome, that my Accounts and Deſcriptions of Things are dry and jejune, not filled with variety of pleaſant Matter, to divert and gratify the Curious Reader. How far this is true, I muſt leave to the World to judge. But if I have been exactly and ſtrictly careful to give only *True* Relations and Deſcriptions of Things (as I am ſure I have;) and if my Deſcriptions be ſuch as may be of uſe not only to my ſelf (which I have already in good meaſure experienced) but alſo to others in future Voyages; and likewiſe to ſuch Readers at home as are more deſirous of a Plain and Juſt Account of the true Nature and State of the Things de-

deſcribed, than of a Polite and Rhetorical Narrative: I hope all the Defects in my Stile, will meet with an eaſy and ready Pardon.

Others have taxed me with borrowing from other Men's Journals; and with Inſufficiency, as if I was not my ſelf the Author of what I write, but publiſhed Things digeſted and drawn up by others. As to the firſt Part of this Objection, I aſſure the Reader, I have taken nothing from any Man without mentioning his Name, except ſome very few Relations and particular Obſervations received from credible Perſons who deſired not to be named; and theſe I have always expreſly diſtinguiſhed in my Books, from what I relate as of my own obſerving. And as to the latter; I think it ſo far from being a Diminution to one of my Education and Employment, to have what I write, Reviſed and Corrected by Friends; that on the con-

contrary, the beſt and moſt eminent Authors are not aſhamed to own the ſame Thing, and look upon it as an Advantage.

Laſtly, I know there are ſome who are apt to ſlight my Accounts and Deſcriptions of Things, as if it was an eaſie Matter and of little or no Difficulty to do all that I have done, to viſit little more than the Coaſts of unknown Countries, and make ſhort and imperfect Obſervations of Things only near the Shore. But whoever is experienced in theſe Matters, or conſiders Things impartially, will be of a very different Opinion. And any one who is ſenſible, how backward and refractory the Seamen are apt to be in long Voyages when they know not whither they are going, how ignorant they are of the Nature of the Winds and the ſhifting Seaſons of the Monſoons, and how little even the Officers themſelves generally are

skilled

skilled in the Variation of the Needle and the Uſe of the Azimuth Compaſs; beſides the Hazard of all outward Accidents in ſtrange and unknown Seas: Any one, I ſay, who is ſenſible of theſe Difficulties, will be much more pleaſed at the Diſcoveries and Obſervations I have been able to make, than diſpleaſed with me that I did not make more.

Thus much I thought neceſſary to premiſe in my own Vindication, againſt the Objections that have been made to my former Performances. But not to trouble the Reader any further with Matters of this Nature; what I have more to Offer, ſhall be only in relation to the following Voyage.

For the better apprehending the Courſe of this Voyage, and the Situation of the Places mentioned in it, I have here, as in the former Volumes, cauſed a Map to be Ingraven, with a prick'd Line, repreſenting

preſenting to the Eye the whole Thread of the Voyage at one View; beſides Draughts and Figures of particular Places, to make the Deſcriptions I have given of them more intelligible and uſeful.

Moreover, which I had not the opportunity of doing in my former Voyages; having now had in the Ship with me a Perſon skill'd in Drawing, I have by this means been enabled, for the greater Satisfaction of the Curious Reader, to preſent him with exact Cuts and Figures of ſeveral of the principal and moſt remarkable of thoſe Birds, Beaſts, Fiſhes and Plants, which are deſcribed in the following Narrative; and alſo of ſeveral, which not being able to give any better or ſo good an Account of, as by cauſing them to be exactly Ingraven, the Reader will not find any further Deſcription of them, but only that they were found

found in ſuch or ſuch particular Countries. The Plants themſelves are in the Hands of the Ingenious Dr. *Woodward*. I could have cauſed many others to be drawn in like manner, but that I reſolved to confine my Self to ſuch only, as had ſome very remarkable difference in the ſhape of their principal Parts from any that are found in *Europe*. I have beſides ſeveral Birds and Fiſhes ready drawn, which I could not put into the preſent Volume, becauſe they were found in Countries, to the Deſcription whereof the following Narrative does not reach. For, being obliged to prepare for another Voyage, ſooner than I at firſt expected; I have not been able to Continue the enſuing Narrative any further than to my Departure from the Coaſt of *New Holland*. But, if it pleaſe God that I return again ſafe, the Reader may expect a Continuation of this Voyage from

my

my departure from *New Holland*, till the foundring of my Ship near the Island of *Ascension*.

In the mean time, to make the Narrative in some measure compleat, I shall here add a Summary Abstract of that latter part of the Voyage, whereof I have not had time to draw out of my Journals a full and particular Account at large. Departing therefore from the Coast of *New Holland* in the beginning of *September*, 1699. (for the Reasons mentioned *Page* 154.) we arrived at *Tymor*, *Sept.* 15. and Anchored off that Island. On the 24th we obtain'd a small Supply of fresh Water from the Governor of a *Dutch* Fort and Factory there; we found also there a *Portuguese* Settlement, and were kindly treated by them. On the 3d of *December* we arrived on the Coast of *New Guinea*; where we found good fresh Water, and had Commerce with the Inhabitants of a

certain

certain Iſland call'd *Pulo-Sabuti*. After which, paſſing to the Northward, we ranged along the Coaſt to the Eaſtermoſt part of *New Guinea:* which I found does not join to the main Land of *New-Guinea*, but is an Iſland, as I have deſcribed it in my Map, and call'd it *New Britain*.

It is probable this Iſland may afford many rich Commodities, and the Natives may be eaſily brought to Commerce. But the many Difficulties I at this time met with, the want of convenience to clean my Ship, the fewneſs of my Men, their deſire to haſten home, and the danger of continuing in theſe Circumſtances in Seas where the Shoals and Coaſts were utterly unknown, and muſt be ſearched out with much Caution and length of time; hindred me from proſecuting any further at preſent my intended Search. What I have been able to do in this Mat-

ter

ter for the Publick Service, will, I hope, be candidly receiv'd; and no Difficulties ſhall diſcourage me from endeavouring to promote the ſame End, whenever I have an opportunity put into my Hands.

May 18. in our return, we arrived again at *Tymor*. *June* 21, we paſt by part of the Iſland *Java*. *July* 4, we anchored in *Batavia*-Road; and I went aſhore, viſited the *Dutch* General, and deſired the Privilege of buying Proviſions that I wanted; which was granted me. In this Road we lay till the 17th of *October* following; when, having fitted the Ship, recruited my Self with Proviſions, filled all my Water, and the Seaſon of the year for returning towards *Europe* being come; I ſet Sail from *Batavia*, and on the 19th of *December* made the Cape of *Good Hope*; whence departing *Jan.* 11, we made the Iſland of *Santa Hellena* on the 31ſt; and *February* the 21ſt. the Iſland

of *Aſcenſion*; near to which my Ship, having ſprung a Leak which could not be ſtopped, foundred at Sea; With much difficulty we got aſhore, where we liv'd on Goats and Turtle; and on the 26th of *February* found, to our great Comfort, on the S. E. ſide of a high Mountain, about half a mile from its top, a Spring of freſh Water. I returned to *England* in the *Canterbury Eaſt-India*-Ship. For which wonderful Deliverance from ſo many and great Dangers, I think my ſelf bound to return continual Thanks to Almighty God; whoſe Divine Providence if it ſhall pleaſe to bring me ſafe again to my Native Country from my preſent intended Voyage; I hope to publiſh a particular Account of all the material Things I obſerved in the ſeveral Places which I have now but barely mentioned.

THE

THE CONTENTS.

CHAP. I.

The A.'s departure from the Downs. *A Caution to thoſe who Sail in the Channel. His Arrival at the* Canary-Iſlands. Santa Cruz *in* Teneriffe; *the Road and Town, and* Spaniſh *Wreck.* Laguna *T. Lake and Country; and* Oratavia *T. and Road. Of the Wines and other Commodities of* Teneriffe, &c. *and the Governors at* Laguna *and* Santa Cruz. *Of the Winds in theſe Seas. The A.'s Arrival at* Mayo. *Of the C.* Verd Iſlands; *its Salt-pond, compar'd with that of* Salt Tortuga; *its Trade for*

Salt, and Frape-*boats. Its Vegetables, Silk-Cotton,* &c. *Its Soil, and Towns; its* Guinea-*Hen's, and other Fowls, Beasts, and Fish. Of the Sea-Turtles,* &c. *laying in the Wet Season. Of the Natives, their Trade and Livelihood. The A.'s Arrival at* St. Jago; Proga, *and* St. Jago *Town. Of the Inhabitants, and their Commodities. Of the Custard-Apple. St.* Jago-*Road.* J. Fogo.

CHAP. II.

The A.'s Deliberation on the Sequel of his Voyage, and Departure from St. Jago. *His Course, and the Winds,* &c. *in crossing the* Line. *He stands away for the* Bay of All Saints *in* Brazil; *and why. His Arrival on that Coast and in the* Bay. *Of the several Forts, the Road, Situation, Town, and Buildings*

ings of Bahia. *Of its Governor, Ships and Merchants; and Commodities to and from* Europe. *Claying of Sugar. The Seaſon for the* European *Ships, and* Coire *Cables: Of their* Guinea-*trade, and of the Coaſting-trade, and Whale-killing. Of the Inhabitants of* Bahia; *their carrying in Hammocks: their Artificers, Crane for Goods, and* Negro-*Slaves. Of the Country about* Bahia, *its Soil and Product. Its Timber-trees; the* Sapiera, Vermiatico, Comeſſerie, Guitteba, Serrie, *and Mangroves. The Baſtard-Coco, its Nuts and Cables; and the Silk-Cotton-trees. The* Braſilian *Fruits, Oranges,* &c. *Of the* Sour-ſops, Caſhew's, *and* Jennipah's. *Of their peculiar Fruits,* Ariſah's, Mericaſah's, Petango's, Petumbo's, Mungaroo's, Muckiſhaw's, Ingwa's, Otees, *and* Muſteran de Ova's. *Of the Palm-berries, Phyſick-nuts,* Mendibee's, *&c. and their Roots*

and

and Herbs, &c. *Of their Wild Fowl*, *Maccaw's*, *Parrots*, &c. *The* Yemma, *Carrion-Crow and Chattering-crow*, *Bill-bird*, *Curreſo*, *Turtle-dove and Wild-pigeons*; *the* Jenetee, *Clocking-hen*, *Crab-catcher*, *Galden*, *and black Heron*: *The Ducks*, *Wigeon and Teal*; *and Oſtriges to the Southward*: *and of the Dunghil-fowls*. *Of their Cattle*, *Horſes*, &c. *Leopards and Tiger's*. *Of their Serpents*; *the Rattle-Snake*, *ſmall Green-Snake*, Amphisbæna, *ſmall Black and ſmall Grey-Snake*; *the great Land*, *and the great Water-Snake*: *and of the Water-dog*. *Of their Sea-fiſh and Turtle*; *and of St.* Paul's *Town*.

CHAP.

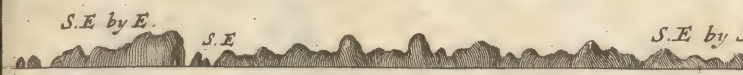
CHAP. III.

The A.'s Stay and Buſineſs at Bahia: *Of the Winds, and Seaſons of the Year there. His departure for* N. Holland. C. Salvadore. *The Winds on the* Braſilian *Coaſt; and* Abrohlo *Shoal; Fiſh, and Birds: The Shear-water Bird, and Cooking of Sharks. Exceſſive number of Birds about a dead Whale; of the Pintado-Bird, and the Petrel,* &c. *Of a Bird that ſhews the* C. of G. Hope *to be near: Of the Sea-reckonings, and* Variations: *And a* Table *of all the* Variations *obſerv'd in this Voyage. Occurrences near the* Cape; *and the A.'s paſſing by it. Of the Weſterly Winds beyond it: A Storm, and its Preſages. The A.'s Courſe to* N. Holland; *and Signs of approaching it. Another* Abrohlo *Shole and Storm, and the A.'s Arrival on part*

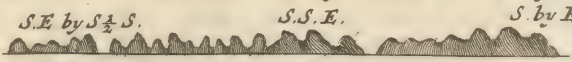
part of N. Holland. *That part deſcrib'd; and* Shark's *Bay, where he firſt Anchors. Of the Land there, Vegetables, Birds,* &c. *A particular ſort of* Guano: *Fiſh, and beautiful Shells; Turtle, large Shark, and Water-Serpents. The A.'s removing to another part of* N. Holland: *Dolphins, Whales, and more Sea-Serpents: and of a* Paſſage *or* Streight *ſuſpected here: Of the Vegetables, Birds, and Fiſh. He anchors on a third Part of* N. Holland, *and digs Wells, but brackiſh. Of the Inhabitants there, the great Tides, the Vegetables and Animals,* &c.

N.o 1

I. Allegrance, dist: about 12 Leagues at these Bearings



I. Lancerota Shews thus at ye same time, dist: about 17 L. at these Bear.

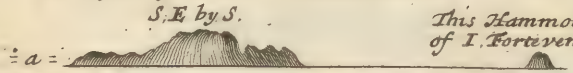


N.o 2.

I. Allegrance dist: about 17 L. at the Bearings

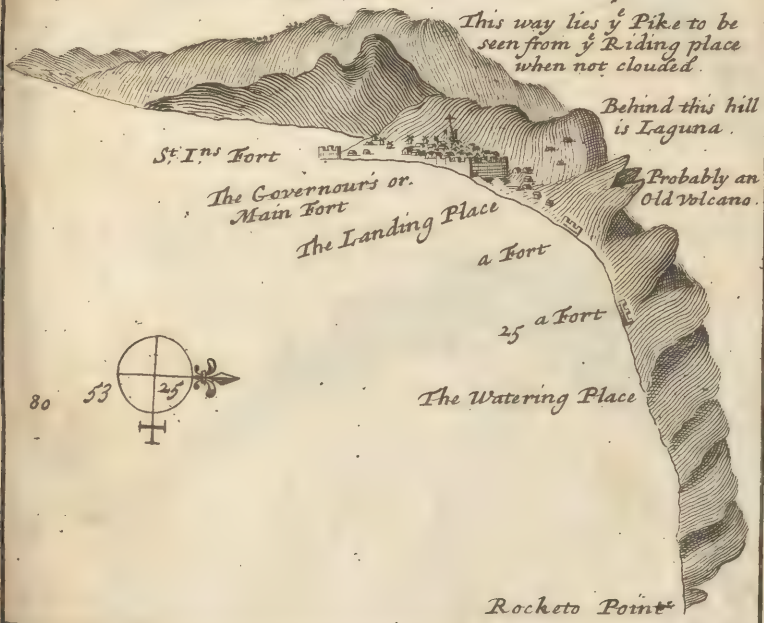
I. Lancerota Shews thus at ye same time, dist: about 15 L.

The Sight of Lancerota continued



N.o 3.

I. Teneriffe

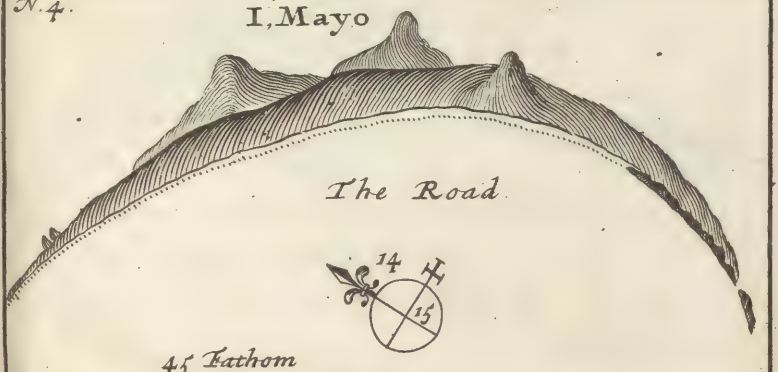


N.o 1. I. Mayo, at 2 L. dist:, y.e S. point cover'd with a Fog.

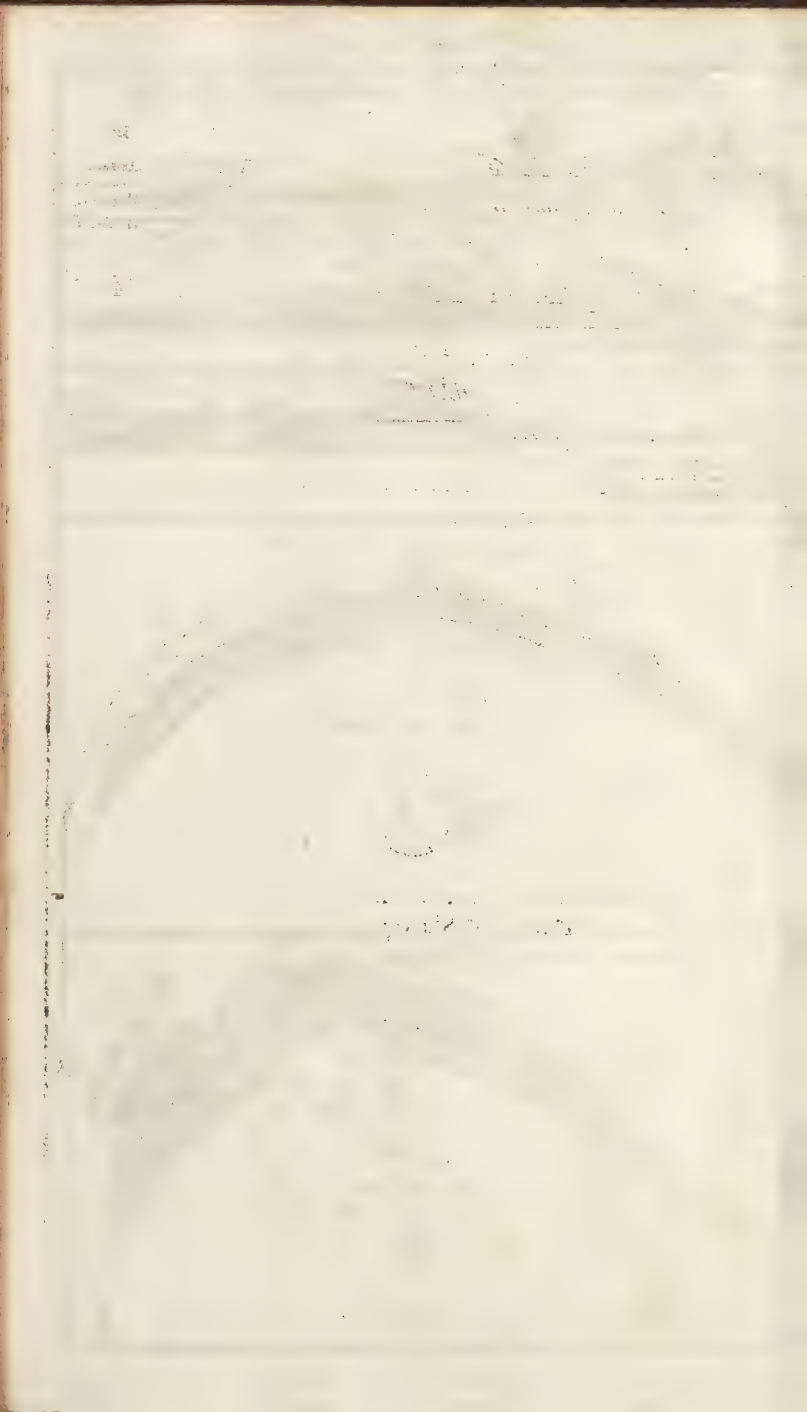
N.o 2. I. Mayo, at these Bearings: Then 15 Fath: red Coral, about 1 M. from y.e W.S.W. beari.

N.o 3. I. Mayo, standing away to y.e S.W. point of it. dist: 2 Miles.

N.4.



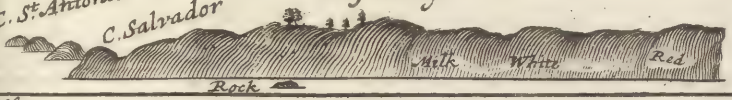
N.5. Isle and Towne of St. Iago



N.o 1.
Conception of y.e V.Mary
N. W. b N.

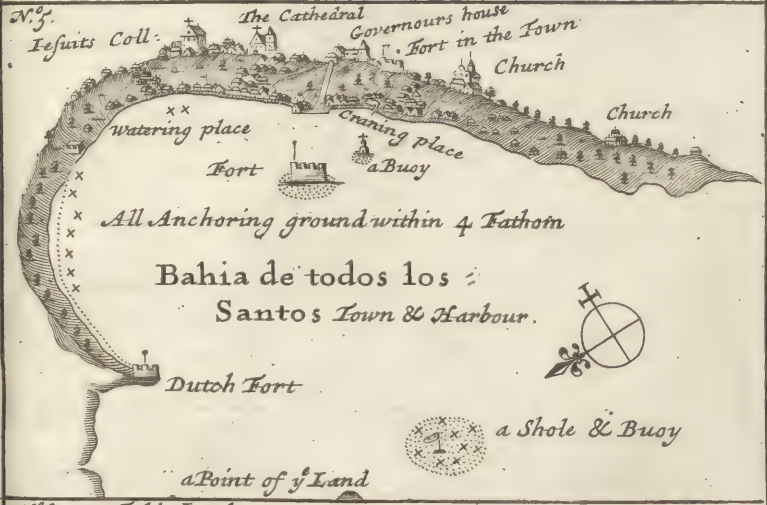
N.o 2.
The Land to y.e Southward of y.e Chappel, going for Bahia

N.o 3.
Sight of these Capes W ½ N. from C. Salvador at 3 L. dist.

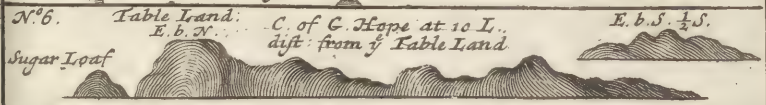


N.o 4.
Sight from about 1 M. from y.e Fort

N.o 5.



N.o 6.



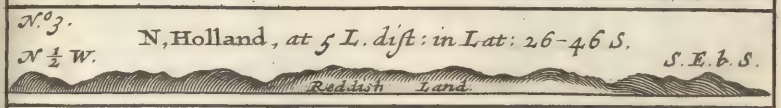
N.o 7.

N.o 8.
(A) to y.e Southward of y.e Table Land, at about 9 L. dist: from the Table.

N.o 1.
N, Holland, from Top-mast head in ye Lat: 27 D 30 M. S. at these Bearings:
E. b. N. E. S. E. dist: 10 L.

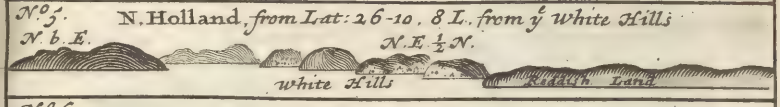
N.o 2.
N, Holland, the same Coast from 8 L. dist: Lat: 27 D. 28 M. S.
N. E. b. N. East

N.o 3.
N, Holland, at 5 L. dist: in Lat: 26-46 S.
N ½ W. S. E. b. S.
Reddish Land.

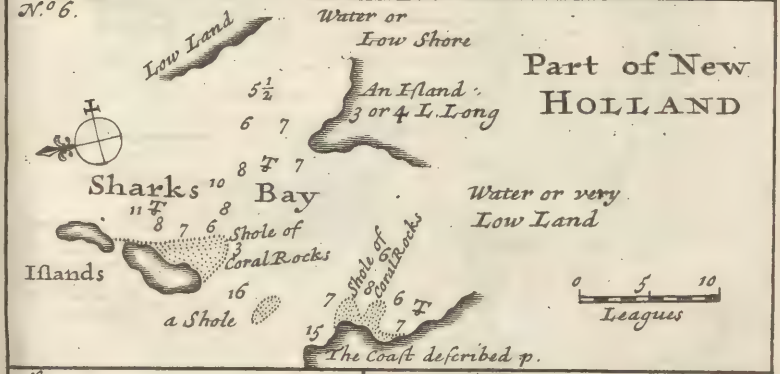


N.o 4.
N. Holland, at 6 L. dist: in Lat: 26-35 S.
N. N. E. ½ E. N. E.
Reddish Land.

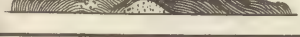
N.o 5.
N. Holland, from Lat: 26-10. 8 L. from y^e White Hills
N b. E. N. E. ½ N.
White Hills Reddish Land.



N.o 6.



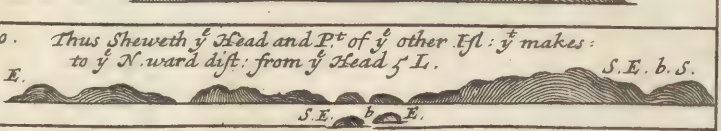
N.o 7. This white hill dist: 7 L.
Lat: 23-5.
E



N.o 8. This Head sheweth thus in:
S. E. Lat: 20-20. dist: 4 L.

N.o 9. This Head-land is only an Isl: macks thus at these bearing
L. 20-21. d. 6 L.
E. S. E. S. E. b. E ½ S.

N. 10. Thus Sheweth y^e Head and P.^t of y^e other Isl: y^t makes:
to y^e N. ward dist: from y^e Head 5 L.
E. S. E. b. S.



Two Black Rocks

Plants found in Braſil.

3

2

F. 1.

4

Plants found in New Holland.

Plants found in New Holland.

F. 1.

2

3

4

Plants found in New Holland & Timor.

F. 1.

2.

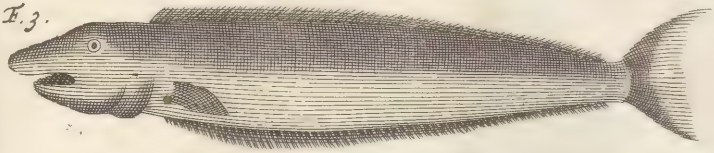
3.

4.

Plants found in ye Sea neer New Guinea.

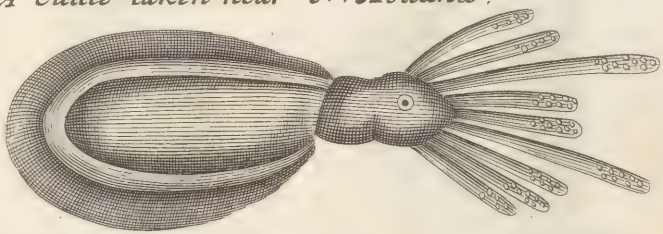
A Fish taken on the Coast of New Holland.

F. 3.



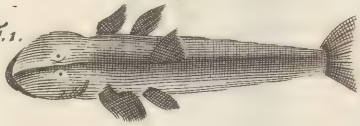
A Cuttle taken near N. Holland.

F. 8.



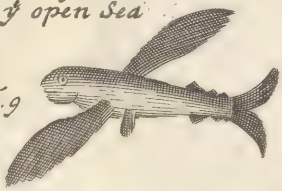
The Monk Fish. Page 141.

F. 1.

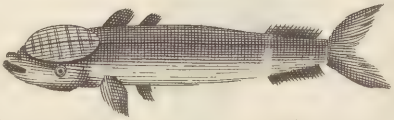


A Flying Fish taken in ye open Sea

F. 9



F. 6.

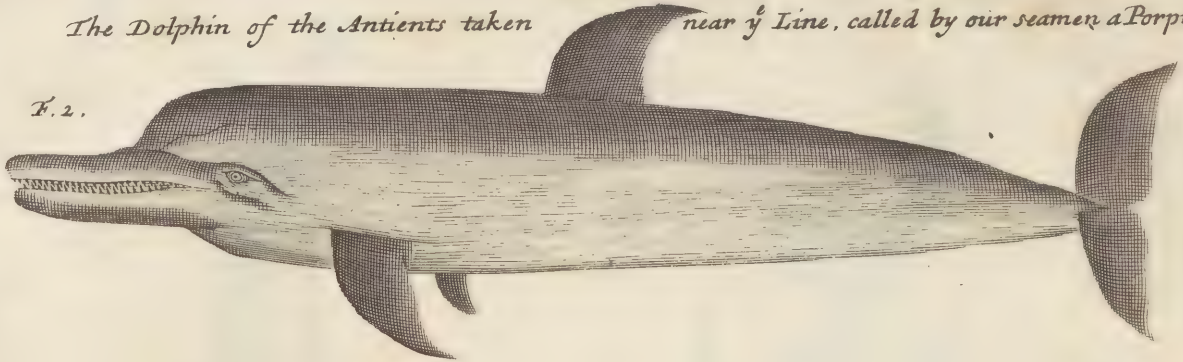


A Remora taken sticking to Sharks backs.

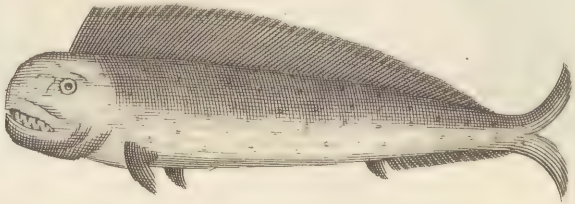
Plate 2.

The Dolphin of the Antients taken near ye Line, called by our seamen a Porpus.

F. 2.

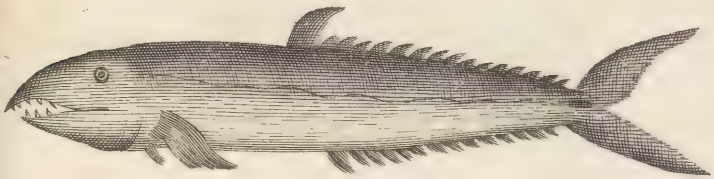


F. 7.



A Dolphin as it is usually called by our seamen, taken in the open Sea.

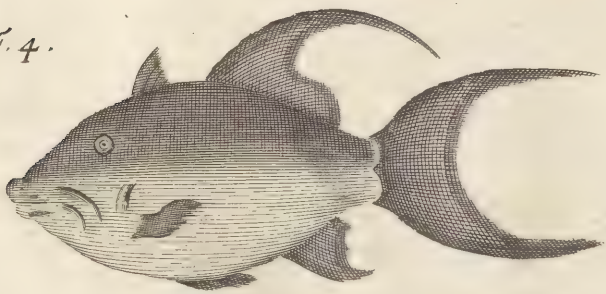
A Fish of the Tunny kind taken on y^e Coast of N. Holland



F. 5.

A Fish called by the seamen the Old Wife.

F. 4.



Dampier's Voyages.

VOL. III.

A Voyage to Terra Auſtralis.

CHAP. I.

The A.'s departure from the Downs. *A Caution to thoſe who Sail in the Channel. His Arrival at the* Canary-Iſlands. Santa Cruz *in* Teneriffe; *the Road and Town, and* Spaniſh *Wreck.* Laguna *T. Lake and Country; and* Oratavia *T. and Road. Of the Wines and other Commodities of* Teneriffe, &c. *and the Governors at* Laguna *and* Santa Cruz. *Of the Winds in theſe Seas. The A.'s Ar-*

An. 1699. *rival at* Mayo, *one of the C.* Verd Iſlands; *its Salt-pond, compar'd with that of* Salt-Tortuga; *its Trade for Salt, and* Frape-*boats. Its Vegetables, Silk-Cotton,* &c. *Its Soil, and Towns; its* Guinea-*Hen's, and other Fowls, Beaſts, and Fiſh. Of the Sea-Turtle's* (&c.) *laying in the Wet Seaſon. Of the Natives, their Trade and Livelihood. The A.'s Arrival at J.* St. Jago; *and* St. Jago *Town. Of the Inhabitants, and their Commodities. Of the Cuſtard-Apple, and the* Papah. *St.* Jago *Road.* J. Fogo.

I Sail'd from the *Downs* early on *Saturday*, *Jan.* 14. 169$\frac{8}{9}$. with a fair Wind, in his Majeſty's Ship the *Roe-buck*; carrying but 12 Guns in this Voyage, and 50 Men and Boys, with 20 Month's Proviſion. We had ſeveral of the King's Ships in Company, bound for *Spit-head* and *Plimouth*; and by Noon we were off *Dungeneſs*. We parted from them that Night, and ſtood down the Channel, but found our Selves next Morning nearer the *French* Coaſt than we expected; C. *de Hague* bearing S. E. and by E. 6 L. There were many other Ships, ſome nearer, ſome further off the *French* Coaſt, who all ſeem'd

seem'd to have gone nearer to it than they thought they should. My Master, who was somewhat troubled at it at first, was not displeas'd however to find that he had Company in his Mistake: Which, as I have heard, is a very common one, and fatal to many Ships. The Occasion of it is the not allowing for the Change of the Variation since the making of the Charts; which Captain *Halley* has observ'd to be very considerable. I shall refer the Reader to his own Account of it which he caus'd to be Publish'd in a single Sheet of Paper, purposely for a Caution to such as pass to and fro the *English* Channel: The Title of it is in the Margin. And my own Experience thus confirming to me the Usefulness of such a Caution, I was willing to take this occasion of helping towards the making it the more Publick.

An. 1699.

An Advertisement necessary to be observ'd in the Navigation up and down the Channel of England. Sold by *S. Smith* at the *Prince's Arms* in St. *Paul's* Church-yard. Price 2 *d.*

Not to trouble the Reader with every Days Run, nor with the Winds or Weather (but only in the remoter Parts, where it may be more particularly useful) standing away from C. *la Hague*, we made the *Start* about 5 that Afternoon; which being the last Land we saw of *England*, we reckon'd our Departure from thence: Tho' we had rather have taken it from the *Lizard*, if the hazy Weather would have suffer'd us to have seen it.

The first Land we saw after we were out of the Channel was C. *Finisterre*, which we made on the 19th; and on the 28th made

An. 1699. *Lancerota*, one of the *Canary* Islands; of which, and of *Allegrance*, another of them, I have here given the *Sights*, as they both appeared to us at two several Bearings and Distances. [Table I. N°. 1, 2.]

We were now standing away for the Island *Teneriffe*, where I intended to take in some Wine and Brandy for my Voyage. On *Sunday*, half an hour past 3 in the Afternoon, we made the Island, and crouded in with all our Sails till 5; when the N. E. Point of the Isle bore W. S. W. dist. 7 Leagues: But being then so far off that I could not expect to get in before Night, I lay by till next Morning, deliberating whether I should put in at *Santa Cruz*, or at *Oratavia*, the one on the E. the other on the W. side of the Island; which lies mostly North and South; and these are the principal Ports on each Side. I chose *Santa Cruz* as the better Harbour (especially at this time of the Year) and as best furnish'd with that sort of Wine which I had occasion to take in for my Voyage: So there I come to an Anchor *Jan.* 30th, in 33 Fathom-water, black slimy Ground; about half a Mile from the Shore; from which distance I took the Sight of the Town. [Table I. N°. 3.]

In this Road Ships must ride in 30, 40, or 50 Fathom-water, not above half a mile from the Shore at farthest: And if there are many Ships, they must ride close one by another. The Shore is generally high Land, and in most Places steep to. This Road lies so open

to

to the East, that Winds from that side make a great Swell, and very bad going ashore in Boats: The Ships that ride here are then often forced to put to Sea, and sometimes to cut or slip their Anchors, not being able to weigh them. The best and smoothest Landing is in a small sandy Cove, about a mile to the N. E. of the Road, where there is good Water, with which Ships that lade here are supply'd; and many times Ships that lade at *Oratavia*, which is the chief Port for Trade, send their Boats hither for Water. That is a worse Port for Westerly than this is for Easterly Winds; and then all Ships that are there put to Sea. Between this Watering-place and *Santa Cruz* are two little Forts; which with some Batteries scatter'd along the Coast command the Road. *Santa Cruz* its self is a small unwalled Town fronting the Sea, guarded with two other Forts to secure the Road. There are about 200 Houses in the Town, all 2 Stories high, strongly built with Stone, and covered with Pantile. It hath two Convents and one Church, which are the best Buildings in the Town. The Forts here could not secure the *Spanish* Galleons from Admiral *Blake*, tho' they hall'd in close under the main Fort. Many of the Inhabitants that are now living remember that Action; in which the *English* batter'd the Town, and did it much Damage; and the marks of the Shot still remain in the Fort-Walls. The Wrecks of the Galleons that

An. 1699.

*An.*1699. were burnt here lie in 15 Fathom-water: And 'tis said that most of the Plate lies there, tho' some of it was hastily carried ashore at *Blake*'s coming in sight.

Soon after I had anchor'd I went ashore here to the Governor of the Town, who received me very kindly and invited me to Dine with him the next day. I return'd on board in the Evening, and went ashore again with two of my Officers the next Morning; hoping to get up the Hill time enough to see *Laguna*, the principal Town, and to be back again to Dine with the Governor of *Santa Cruz*; for I was told that *Laguna* was but 3 Mile off. The Road is all the way up a pretty steep Hill; yet not so steep but that Carts go up and down laden. There are Publick Houses scattering by the way-side, where we got some Wine. The Land on each side seemed to be but rocky and dry; yet in many Places we saw Spots of green flourishing Corn. At farther distances there were small Vineyards by the Sides of the Mountains, intermixt with abundance of waste rocky Land, unfit for Cultivation, which afforded only Dildo-bushes. It was about 7 or 8 in the Morning when we set out from *Santa Cruz*; and it being fair clear Weather, the Sun shone very bright and warmed us sufficiently before we got to the City *Laguua*; which we reached about 10 a Clock, all sweaty and tired, and were glad to refresh our selves with a little Wine in a sorry Tipling-house:

But

But we ſoon found out one of the *Engliſh* Merchants that reſided here; who entertain'd us handſomly at Dinner, and in the Afternoon ſhew'd us the Town. *An.* 1699.

Laguna is a pretty large well-compacted Town, and makes a very agreeable Proſpect. It ſtands part of it againſt a Hill, and part in a Level. The Houſes have moſtly ſtrong Walls built with Stone and covered with Pantile. They are not uniform, yet they appear pleaſant enough. There are many fair Buildings; among which are 2 Pariſh-Churches, 2 Nunneries, an Hoſpital, 4 Convents, and ſome Chapels; beſides many Gentlemen's Houſes. The Convents are thoſe of St. *Auſtin*, St. *Dominick*, St. *Francis*, and St. *Diego*. The two Churches have pretty high ſquare Steeples, which top the reſt of the Buildings. The Streets are not Regular, yet they are moſtly ſpacious and pretty handſome; and near the middle of the Town is a large Parade, which has good Buildings about it. There is a ſtrong Priſon on one ſide of it; near which is a large Conduit of good Water, that ſupplies all the Town. They have many Gardens which are ſet round with Oranges, Limes, and other Fruits: In the middle of which are Pot-herbs, Sallading, Flowers, *&c.* And, indeed, if the Inhabitants were curious this way, they might have very pleaſant Gardens: For as the Town ſtands high from the Sea, on the Brow of a Plain that is all open to the Eaſt, and

An. 1699. hath consequently the Benefit of the true Trade-wind, which blows here, and is most commonly fair; so there are seldom wanting, at this Town, brisk, cooling, and refreshing Breezes all the Day.

On the back of the Town there is a large Plain of 3 or 4 Leagues in length and 2 Miles wide, producing a thick kindly sort of Grass, which look'd green and very pleasant when I was there, like our Meadows in *England* in the Spring. On the East-side of this Plain, very near the back of the Town, there is a natural Lake or Pond of fresh Water. It is about half a Mile in circumference; but being stagnant, 'tis only us'd for Cattle to drink of. In the Winter-time several sorts of wild Fowl resort hither, affording plenty of Game to the Inhabitants of *Laguna*. This City is called *Laguna* from hence; for that Word in *Spanish* signifies a Lake or Pond. The Plain is bounded on the W. the N. W. and the S. W. with high steep Hills; as high above this Plain as this is above the Sea; and 'tis from the foot of one of these Mountains that the Water of the Conduit which supplies the Town, is conveyed over the Plain, in Troughs of Stone rais'd upon Pillars. And, indeed, considering the Situation of the Town, its large Prospect to the East (for from hence you see the *Grand Canary*) its Gardens, cool Arbors, pleasant Plain, green Fields, the Pond and Aqueduct, and its refreshing Breezes, it is a very delightful Dwelling; espe-

especially for such as have not Business that calls them far and often from home: For the Island being generally Mountainous, steep and craggy, full of Risings and Fallings, 'tis very troublesome Travelling up and down in it, unless in the Cool of the Mornings and Evenings: And Mules and Asses are most us'd by them, both for Riding and Carriage, as fittest for the stony, uneven Roads. *An.* 1699.

Beyond the Mountains, on the S. W. side, still further up, you may see from the Town and Plain a small peeked Hill, overlooking the rest. This is that which is called the *Pike of Teneriffe*, so much noted for its heighth: But we saw it here at so great a disadvantage, by reason of the nearness of the adjacent Mountains to us, that it looked inconsiderable in respect to its Fame.

The true *Malmesy* Wine grows in this Island; and this here is said to be the best of its kind in the World. Here is also *Canary*-Wine, and *Verdona*, or Green-wine. The *Canary* grows chiefly on the West-side of the Island; and therefore is commonly sent to *Oratavia*; which being the chief Sea-port for Trade in the Island, the principal *English* Merchants reside there, with their Consul; because we have a great Trade for this Wine. I was told, That that Town is bigger than *Laguna*; that it has but one Church, but many Convents: That the Port is but ordinary at best, and is very bad when the N. W. Winds blow. These Norwesters give notice

tice of their coming, by a great Sea that tumbles in on the Shore for ſome time before they come, and by a black Sky in the N. W. Upon theſe Signs Ships either get up their Anchors, or ſlip their Cables and put to Sea, and ply off and on till the Weather is over. Sometimes they are forced to do ſo 2 or 3 times before they can take in their Lading; which 'tis hard to do here in the faireſt Weather: And for freſh Water, they ſend, as I have ſaid, to *Santa Cruz*. *Verdona* is green, ſtrong-bodied Wine, harſher and ſharper than *Canary*. 'Tis not ſo much eſteemed in *Europe*, but is exported to the *Weſt-Indies*, and will keep beſt in hot Countries; for which Reaſon I touch'd here to take in ſome of it for my Voyage. This ſort of Wine is made chiefly on the Eaſt-ſide of the Iſland, and Shipt off at *Santa Cruz*.

Beſides theſe Wines, which are yearly vended in great plenty from the *Canary* Iſlands (chiefly from *Grand Canary*, *Teneriffe*, and *Palma*) here is ſtore of Grain, as Wheat, Barly and Maiz, which they often tranſport to other places. They have alſo ſome Beans and Peas, and Coches, a ſort of Grain much like Maiz, ſow'd moſtly to fatten Land. They have Papah's, which I ſhall ſpeak more of hereafter; Apples, Pears, Plumbs, Cherries, and excellent Peaches, Apricocks, Guava's, Pomegranates, Citrons, Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Pumpkins, Onions the beſt in the World, Cabbages, Turnips, Potato's, *&c.*

They

They are also well stocked with Horses, Cows, Asses, Mules, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Conies, and plenty of Deer. The *Lancerot* Horses are said to be the most mettlesome, fleet, and loyal Horses that are. Lastly, here are many Fowls, as Cocks and Hens, Ducks, Pidgeons, Patridges, *&c.* with plenty of Fish, as Mackril, *&c.* All the *Canary* Islands have of these Commodities and Provisions more or less: But as *Lancerota* is most fam'd for Horses, and *Grand Canary*, *Teneriffe*, and *Palma* for Wines, *Teneriffe* especially for the best Malmesy, (for which reason these 3 Islands have the chief Trade) so is *Forteventura* for Dunghil-Fowls, and *Gomera* for Deer. Fowls and other Eatables are dear on the Trading Islands; but very plentiful and cheap on the other; and therefore 'tis best for such Ships as are going out on long Voyages, and who design to take in but little Wine, to touch rather at these last; where also they may be supply'd with Wine enough, and good cheap: And for my own part, if I had known it before I came hither, I should have gone rather to one of those Islands than to *Teneriffe:* But enough of this. *An.* 1699

'Tis reported they can raise 12000 armed Men on this Island. The Governor or *General* (as he is call'd) of all the *Canary* Islands lives at *Laguna:* His Name is *Don Pedro de Ponto.* He is a Native of this Island, and was not long since President of *Panama* in the *South Seas*; who bringing some very rich

Pearls

An. 1699. Pearls from thence, which he presented to the Queen of *Spain*, was therefore, as 'tis said, made General of the *Canary* Islands. The *Grand Canary* is an Island much superior to *Teneriffe* both in Bulk and Value; but this Gentleman chuses rather to reside in this his native Island. He has the Character of a very worthy Person; and governs with Moderation and Justice, being very well beloved.

One of his Deputies was the Governor of *Santa Cruz*, with whom I was to have Din'd; but staying so long at *Laguna*, I came but time enough to Sup with him. He is a civil, discreet Man. He resides in the main Fort close by the Sea. There is a Centinel stands at his Door; and he has a few Servants to wait on him. I was Treated in a large dark Lower Room, which has but one small Window. There were about 200 Muskets hung up against the Walls, and some Pikes; no Wainscot, Hangings, nor much Furniture. There was only a small old Table, a few old Chairs, and 2 or 3 pretty long Forms to sit on. Having Supp'd with him, I invited him on Board, and went off in my Boat. The next Morning he came aboard with another Gentleman in his Company, attended by 2 Servants: But he was presently Sea-sick, and so much out of order that he could scarce Eat or Drink any Thing, but went quickly ashore again.

Having

Having refresh'd my Men ashore, and taken in what we had occasion for, I Sail'd away from *Santa Cruz* on *Feb.* 4. in the Afternoon; hastening out all I could, because the N. E. Winds growing stormy made so great Sea, that the Ship was scarce safe in the Road; and I was glad to get out, tho' we left behind several Goods we had bought and paid for: For a Boat could not go ashore; and the stress was so great in weighing Anchor, that the Cable broke. I design'd next for the I. of *Mayo*, one of the C. *Verd* Islands; and ran away with a strong N. E. Wind, right afore it, all that Night and the next Day, at the rate of 10 or 11 Miles an hour; when it slacken'd to a more moderate Gale. The *Canary* Islands are, for their Latitude, within the usual Verge of the True or General Trade-Wind; which I have observ'd to be, on this side the Equator, N. Easterly: But then lying not far from the *African* Shore, they are most subject to a N. Wind, which is the *Coasting and constant Trade*, sweeping that Coast down as low as to C. *Verd*; which spreading in breadth, takes in mostly the *Canary* Islands; tho' it be there interrupted frequently with the True Trade-Wind, N. West-Winds, or other Shifts of Wind that Islands are Subject to; especially where they lie many together. The *Pike* of *Teneriff*, which had generally been Clouded while we lay at *Santa Cruz*, appear'd now all white with Snow, hovering over the other Hills; *An.* 1699.

but

An. 1699. but their heighth made it ſeem the leſs conſiderable; for it looks moſt remarkable to Ships that are to the Weſtward of it. We had brisk N. N. E. and N. E. Winds from *Teneriffe*; and ſaw Flying-fiſh, and a great deal of Sea-thiſtle Weed floating. By the 9th of *Feb.* at Noon we were in the Lat. of 15 d. 4 m. ſo we ſteered away W. N. W. for the I. of *Mayo*, being by Judgment, not far to the E. of it, and at 8 a Clock in the Evening lay by till Day. The Wind was then at W. by S. and ſo it continued all Night, fair Weather, and a ſmall eaſie Gale. All theſe were great Signs, that we were near ſome Land, after having had ſuch conſtant brisk Winds before. In the Morning after Sunriſe, we ſaw the Iſland at about 4 Leagues diſtance. But it was ſo hazy over it, that we could ſee but a ſmall part of it; yet even by that part I knew it to be the Iſle of *Mayo*. See how it appear'd to us at ſeveral *Views*, as we were compaſſing the E. the S. E. and the S. of it, to get to the Road, on the S. W. of it, [Table II. N°. 1, 2, 3.] and the Road it ſelf [N°. 4.]

I got not in till the next Day, *Feb.* 11. when I come to an Anchor in the Road, which is the Lee-ward part of the Iſland; for 'tis a general Rule never to Anchor to Wind-ward of an Iſland between the Tropicks. We Anchored at 11 a Clock in 14 Fathom clean Sand, and very ſmooth Water, about three quarters of a Mile from the Shore,

Shore, in the same Place where I Anchor'd in my *Voyage round the World*; and found riding here the *Newport of London*, a Merchant Man, Captain *Barefoot* Commander, who welcomed me with 3 Guns, and I returned one for Thanks. He came from *Fayal*, one of the *Western* Islands; and had store of Wine and Brandy aboard. He was taking in Salt to carry to *New-found-Land*, and was very glad to see one of the King's Ships, being before our coming afraid of Pyrates; which, of late Years, had much infested this and the rest of the Cape *Verd Islands*. *An.* 1699.

I have given some Account of the Island of *Mayo*, and of other of these Islands, in my *Voyage round the World*, [Vol. I. p. 70.] but I shall now add some further Observations that occurr'd to me in this Voyage. The I. of *Mayo* is about 7 Leagues in Circumference, of a roundish Form, with many small rocky Points shooting out into the Sea a Mile, or more. Its Lat. is 15 d. N. and as you Sail about the Isle, when you come pretty nigh the Shore, you will see the Water breaking off from those Points; which you must give a Birth to, and avoid them. I Sail'd at this time two parts in three round the Island, but saw nothing dangerous besides these Points; and they all shew'd themselves by the Breaking of the Water: Yet 'tis reported, That on the N. and N. N. W. side there are dangerous Sholes, that ly farther off at Sea; but I was not on that Side. There are 2 Hills

on

An. 1699. on this Island of a considerable heighth; one pretty bluff, the other peeked at top. The rest of the Island is pretty level, and of a good heighth from the Sea. The Shore clear round hath sandy Bays, between the Rocky Points I spake of; and the whole Island is a very dry sort of Soil.

On the West-side of the Isle where the Road for Ships is there is a large Sandy Bay, and a Sand-bank, of about 40 Paces wide within it, which runs along the Shore 2 or 3 Miles; within which there is a large *Salina* or Salt-pond, contained between the Sand-bank and the Hills beyond it. The whole *Salina* is about 2 Miles in length, and half a Mile wide; but above one half of it is commonly dry. The North end only of the Pond never wants Water, producing Salt from *November* till *May*, which is here the dry Season of the Year. The Water which yields this Salt works in from out of the Sea through a hole in the Sand-bank before mentioned, like a Sluce, and that only in Spring-tides; when it fills the Pond more or less, according to the heighth of the Tides. If there is any Salt in the Ponds when the Flush of Water comes in, it presently dissolves: But then in two or three Days after it begins to Kern; and so continues Kerning till either all, or the greatest part of the Salt-water is congeal'd or kern'd; or till a fresh Supply of it comes in again from the Sea. This Water is known to come in only at that one Passage on the N.

part

part of the Pond; where alſo it is deepeſt. *An.* 1699.
It was at a Spring of the *New* Moon when I was there; and I was told that it comes in at no other time but at the New Moon Spring-tides: but why that ſhould be I can't gueſs. They who come hither to lade Salt rake it up as it Kerns, and lay it in heaps on the dry Land, before the Water breaks in anew: And this is obſervable of this Salt-Pond, that the Salt kerns only in the Dry Seaſon, contrary to the Salt-Ponds in the *Weſt-Indies*, particularly thoſe of the Iſland *Salt-Tortuga*, which I have formerly mentioned [Vol. I. p. 56.] for they never Kern there till the Rains come in about *April*; and continue to do ſo in *May*, *June*, *July*, &c. while the Wet Seaſon laſts; and not without ſome good Shower of Rain firſt: But the Reaſon alſo of this Difference between the Salt-Ponds of *Mayo*, and thoſe of the *Weſt-Indies*, why theſe ſhould Kern in the Wet Seaſon, and the former in the Dry Seaſon, I ſhall leave to Philoſophers.

Our Nation drive here a great Trade for Salt, and have commonly a Man of War here for the Guard of our Ships and Barks that come to take it in; of which I have been inform'd that in ſome Years there have not been leſs than 100 in a Year. It coſts nothing but Men's Labour to rake it together, and wheel it out of the Pond,

An. 1699. except the Carriage: And that alſo is very cheap; the Inhabitants having plenty of Aſſes, for which they have little to do beſides carrying the Salt from the Ponds to the Sea-tide at the Seaſon when Ships are here. The Inhabitants lade and drive their Aſſes themſelves, being very glad to be imploy'd; for they have ſcarce any other Trade but this to get a Penny by. The Pond is not above half a Mile from the Landing-place, ſo that the Aſſes make a great many Trips in a day. They have a ſet number of Turns to and fro both Forenoon and Afternoon, which their Owners will not exceed. At the Landing-place there lies a *Frape*-boat, as our Seamen call it, to take in the *Salt*. 'Tis made purpoſely for this uſe, with a Deck reaching from the Stern a third part of the Boat; where there is a kind of Bulk-head that riſes, not from the Boats bottom, but from the Edge of the Deck, to about 2 foot in heighth; all calk'd very tight. The Uſe of it is to keep the Waves from daſhing into the Boat, when it lies with its Head to the Shore, to take in Salt: For here commonly runs a great Sea; and when the Boat lies ſo with its Head to the Shore, the Sea breaks in over the Stern, and would ſoon fill it, was it not for this Bulk-head, which ſtops the Waves that come flowing upon the Deck,

and

and makes them run off into the Sea on each ſide. To keep the Boat thus with the Head to the Shore, and the Stern to the Sea, there are two ſtrong Stantions ſet up in the Boat; the one at the Head, the other in the middle of it, againſt the Bulk-head, and a Foot higher than the Bulk-head. There is a large Notch cut in the top of each of theſe Stantions big enough for a ſmall Hazer or Rope to lie in; one end of which is faſten'd to a Poſt aſhore, and the other to a Grapling or Anchor lying a pretty way off at Sea: This Rope ſerveth to hale the Boat in and out, and the Stantions ſerve to keep her faſt, ſo that ſhe cannot ſwing to either ſide when the Rope is hal'd tight: For the Sea would elſe fill her, or toſs her aſhore and ſtave her. The better to prevent her ſtaving and to keep her the tighter together, there are two ſets of Ropes more: The firſt going athwart from Gunnal to Gunnal, which, when the Rowers Benches are laid, bind the Boats ſides ſo hard againſt the Ends of the Benches that they cannot eaſily fall aſunder, while the Benches and Ropes mutually help each other; the Ropes keeping the Boats ſides from flying off, and the Benches from being cruſh'd together inwards. Of theſe Ropes there are uſually but two, dividing the Boats length, as they go acroſs the Sides, into three equal

An. 1699.

An. 1699. parts. The other ſet of Ropes are more in number, and are ſo plac'd as to keep the Ribs and Planks of the Boat from ſtarting off. For this purpoſe there are holes made at certain diſtances through the Edge of the Keel that runs along on the inſide of the Boat; through which theſe Ropes paſſing are laid along the Ribs, ſo as to line them, or be themſelves as Ribs upon them, being made faſt to them by Rattan's brought thither, or ſmall Cords twiſted cloſe about both Ropes and Ribs, up to the Gunnal: By which means tho' ſeveral of the Nails or Pegs of the Boat ſhould by any ſhock fall out, yet the Ropes of theſe two ſets might hold her together: Eſpecially with the help of a Rope going quite round about the Gunnal on the out-ſide, as our Long-boats have. And ſuch is the Care taken to ſtrengthen the Boats; from which girding them with Ropes, which our Seamen call *Fraping*, they have the Name of Frape-boats. Two Men ſuffice to hale her in and out, and take in the Salt from Shore (which is brought in Bags) and put it out again. As ſoon as the Boat is brought nigh enough to the Shore, he who ſtands by the Bulk-head takes inſtantly a turn with the Hazer about the Bulk-head-Stantion; and that ſtops her faſt before the Sea can turn her aſide: And when the two Men have got in their Lading,

ing, they hale off to Sea, till they come a little without the ſwell; where they remove the Salt into another Boat that carries it on board the Ship. Without ſuch a *Frape*-boat here is but bad Landing at any time: for tho' 'tis commonly very ſmooth in the Road, yet there falls a great Sea on the Shore, ſo that every Ship that comes here ſhould have ſuch a *Boat*, and bring, or make, or borrow one of other Ships that happen to be here; for the Inhabitants have none. I have been thus particular in the Deſcription of theſe *Frape*-boats, becauſe of the Uſe they may be of in any Places where a great Sea falls in upon the Shore; as it doth eſpecially in many open Roads in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*; where they might therefore be very ſerviceable; but I never ſaw any of them there. *An.* 1699.

The Iſland *Mayo* is generally barren, being dry, as I ſaid; and the beſt of it is but a very indifferent Soil. The ſandy Bank that pens in the Salt-pond hath a ſort of Silk Cotton growing upon it, and a Plant that runs along upon the Ground, branching out like a Vine, but with thick broad Leaves. The Silk-Cotton grows on tender Shrubs, 3 or 4 Foot high, in Cods as big as an Apple, but of a long ſhape; which when ripe open at one end, parting leiſurely into 4 quarters; and at the firſt open-

An. 1699. ing the Cotton breaks forth. It may be of use for stuffing of Pillows, or the like; but else is of no value, any more than that of the great Cotton-tree. I took of these Cods before they were quite ripe, and laid them in my Chest; and in two or three days they would open and throw out the Cotton. Others I have bound fast with Strings, so that the Cod could not open; and in a few Days after, as soon as I slackned the String never so little, the Cod would burst, and the Cotton fly out forceably, at a very little hole, just as the Pulp out of a roasting Apple, till all has been out of the Cod. I met with this sort of Cotton afterwards at *Timor* (where it was ripe in *November*) and no where else in all my Travels; but I found two other sorts of Silk-cotton at *Brazil*, which I shall there describe. The right Cotton-Shrub grows here also, but not on the Sand-bank. I saw some Bushes of it near the Shore; but the most of it is planted in the middle of the Isle, where the Inhabitants live, Cotton-cloth being their chief Manufacture; but neither is there any great store of this Cotton. There also are some Trees within the Island, but none to be seen near the Sea-side; nothing but a few Bushes scattering up and down against the sides of the adjacent Hills; for, as I said before, the Land is pretty high from

the

the Sea. The Soil is for the moſt part either a ſort of Sand, or looſe crumbling Stone, without any freſh Water Ponds or Streams, to moiſten it; but only Showers in the Wet-ſeaſon, which run off as faſt as they fall: except a ſmall Spring in the middle of the Iſle, from which proceeds a little Stream of Water that runs through a Valley between the Hills. There the Inhabitants live in three ſmall Towns, having a Church and Padre in each Town: And theſe Towns, as I was inform'd, are 6 or 7 miles from the Road. *Pinoſe* is ſaid to be the chief Town, and to have two Churches: St. *Johns* the next; and the third *Lagoa*. The Houſes are very mean; ſmall, low Things. They build with Fig-tree; here being, as I was told, no other Trees fit to build with. The Rafters are a ſort of wild Cane. The Fruits of this Iſle are chiefly Figs, and Water-Melons. They have alſo *Callavances* (a ſort of Pulſe like *French* Beans) and Pumpkins, for ordinary Food. The Fowls are Flamingo's, Great Curlews, and *Guinea*-Hens; which the Natives of thoſe Iſlands call *Gallena Pintada*, or the Painted Hen; but in *Jamaica*, where I have ſeen alſo thoſe Birds in the dry Savannah's and Woods, (for they love to run about in ſuch Places) they are call'd *Guinea*-Hens. They ſeem to be much of the Nature of Partridges.

An. 1699.

*An.*1699. They are bigger than our Hens, have long Legs, and will run apace. They can fly too, but not far, having large heavy Bodies, and but short Wings, and short Tails: As I have generally obſerv'd that Birds have ſeldom long Tails unleſs ſuch as fly much; in which their Tails are uſually ſerviceable to their turning about, as a Rudder to a Ship or Boat. Theſe Birds have thick and ſtrong, yet ſharp Bills, pretty long Claws, and ſhort Tails. They feed on the Ground, either on Worms, which they find by tearing open the Earth; or on Graſhoppers, which are plentiful here. The Feathers of theſe Birds are ſpeckled with dark and light Gray; the Spots ſo regular and uniform, that they look more beautiful than many Birds that are deck'd with gayer Feathers. Their Necks are ſmall and long; their Heads alſo but little. The Cocks have a ſmall riſing on their Crowns, like a ſort of a Comb. 'Tis of the colour of a dry Wall Nut-ſhell, and very hard. They have a ſmall red Gill on each ſide of their Heads, like Ears, ſtrutting out downwards; but the Hens have none. They are ſo ſtrong that one cannot hold them; and very hardy. They are very good Meat, tender, and ſweet; and in ſome the Fleſh is extraordinary white; tho' ſome others have black Fleſh: but both ſorts are very good.

good. The Natives take them with Dogs, running them down whenever they please; for here are abundance of them. You shall see 2 or 300 in a company. I had several brought aboard alive, where they throve very well; some of them 16 or 18 Months; when they began to pine. When they are taken young they will become tame like our Hens. The *Flamingo*'s I have already describ'd at large, [Vol. I. p. 79.] They have also many other sort of Fowls, *viz.* Pidgeons and Turtle-doves; *Miniota*'s, a sort of Land-fowls as big as Crows, of a grey colour, and good Food; *Crusta*'s, another sort of grey-colour'd Fowl almost as big as a Crow, which are only seen in the Night (probably a sort of Owls) and are said to be good for consumptive People, but eaten by none else. *Rabek*'s, a sort of large grey eatable Fowls with long Necks and Legs, not unlike Herons; and many kinds of small Bitds. An. 1699.

Of Land-Animals, here are Goats, as I said formerly, and Asses good store. When I was here before they were said to have had a great many Bulls and Cows: But the Pirates, who have since miserably infested all these Islands, have much lessen'd the number of those; not having spar'd the Inhabitants themselves: for at my being there this time the Gover-

*An.*1699. Governor of *Mayo* was but newly return'd from being a Prisoner among them, they having taken him away, and carried him about with them for a Year or two.

The Sea is plentifully stock'd with Fish of divers sorts, *viz.* Dolphins, Boneta's, Mullets, Snappers, Silver-fish, Garfish, *&c.* and here is a good Bay to hale a Sain or Net in. I hal'd mine several times, and to good purpose; dragging ashore at one time 6 dozen of great Fish, most of them large Mullets of a foot and a half or two foot long. Here are also Porposes, and a small sort of Whales, that commonly visit this Road every day. I have already said, [Vol. I. p. 75.] That the Months of *May*, *June*, *July* and *August*, (that is, the Wet Season) are the time, when the Green Turtle come hither, and go ashore to lay their Eggs. I look upon it as a thing worth taking Notice of, that the Turtle should always, both in North and South Latitude, lay their Eggs in the Wet Months. It might be thought, considering what great Rains there are then in some places where these Creatures lay, that their Eggs should be spoiled by them. But the Rain, tho' violent, is soon soaked up by the Sand, wherein the Eggs are buried; and perhaps sinks not so deep into it as the Eggs are laid: And keeping down the Heat may make the Sand hotter below than

than it was before, like a Hot-bed. Whatever the Reason may be why Providence determines these Creatures to this Season of laying their Eggs, rather than the Dry, in Fact it is so, as I have constantly observ'd; and that not only with the Sea-Turtle, but with all other sorts of Amphibious Animals that lay Eggs; as Crocodils, Alligator's, Guano's, *&c.* The Inhabitants of this Island, even their Governour and *Padre*'s, are all Negro's, Woolpated like their *African*-Neighbours; from whom 'tis like they are descended; tho' being Subjects to the *Portuguese* they have their Religion and Language. They are stout, lusty, well-limb'd People, both Men and Women, fat and fleshy; and they and their Children as round and plump as little Porposes; tho' the Island appears so barren to a Stranger as scarce to have Food for its Inhabitants. I inquired how many People there might be on the Isle; And was told by one of the *Padre*'s, that here were 230 Souls in all. The Negro-Governor has his Patent from the *Portuguese* Governor of St. *Jago*. He is a very civil and sensible poor Man; and they are generally a good sort of People. He expects a small Present from every Commander that lades Salt here; and is glad to be invited aboard their Ships. He spends most of his time with the *English* in the Salting

An. 1699.

An. 1699. Salting Seaſon, which is his Harveſt; and indeed, all the Iſlanders are then fully employed in getting ſomewhat; for they have no Veſſels of their own to Trade with, nor do any *Portugueſe*-Veſſels come hither: ſcarce any but *Engliſh*, on whom they depend for Trade; and tho' Subjects of *Portugal*, have a particular Value for us. We don't pay them for their Salt, but for the Labour of themſelves and their Beaſts in lading it: for which we give them Victuals, ſome Mony, and old Cloaths, *viz.* Hats, Shirts, and other Cloaths: by which means many of them are indifferently well rigg'd; but ſome of them go almoſt Naked. When the Turtle-ſeaſon comes in they watch the Sandy-bays in the Night, to turn them; and having ſmall Huts at particular Places on the Bays to keep them from the Rain, and to ſleep in: And this is another Harveſt they have for Food; for by Report there come a great many Turtle to this and the reſt of the *Cape Verd Iſlands*. When the Turtle Seaſon is over they have little to do but to hunt for *Guinea*-Hens, and manage their ſmall Plantations. But by theſe means they have all the Year ſome Employment or other; whereby they get a Subſiſtence, tho' but little elſe. When any of them are deſirous to go over to St. *Jago* they get a Licence from the Governor, and deſire paſſage in any

any *English* Ship that is going thither: And indeed all Ships that lade Salt here will be obliged to touch at St. *Jago* for Water, for here at the Bay is none, not so much as for Drinking. 'Tis true there is a small Well of brackish Water not half a mile from the Landing-place, which the Asses that carry Salt drink at; but 'tis very bad Water. Asses themselves are a Commodity in some of these Islands, several of our Ships coming hither purposely to freight with them, and carry them to *Barbadoes* and our other Plantations. I stay'd at *Mayo* 6 days, and got 7 or 8 Tun of Salt aboard for my Voyage: In which time there came also into this Road several Sail of Merchants Ships for Salt; all bound with it for *Newfoundland.* An. 1699.

The 19th day of *February*, at about One a Clock in the Morning I weighed from *Mayo*-Road, in order to Water at St. *Jago*, which was about 5 or 6 Leagues to the Westward. We coasted along the Island *St. Jago*, and past by the Port on the East of it, I mention'd formerly [Vol. I. p. 76.] which they call *Praya*; where some English outward-bound *East-India* Men still touch, but not so many of them as heretofore. We saw the Fort upon the Hill, the Houses and Coco-nut Trees: But I would not go in to anchor here, because I expected better Water on the S. W. of the Island,

An. 1699. Island, at St. *Jago* Town. By 8 a Clock in the Morning we saw the Ships in that Road, being within 3 Leagues of it: But were forc'd to keep Turning many hours to get in, the Flaws of Wind coming so uncertain; as they do especially to the *Leeward* of Islands that are High Land. At length two *Portuguese* boats came off to help tow us in; and about 3 a Clock in the Afternoon we came to an Anchor; and took the Prospect of the Town, [Table II. N°. 5.] We found here, besides two *Portuguese*-Ships bound for *Brazil*, whose Boats had tow'd us in; an *English* Pink that had taken in Asses at one of the *Cape Verd* Islands, and was bound to *Barbadoes* with them. Next Morning I went Ashore with my Officers to the Governor, who treated us with Sweet-meats: I told him, the occasion of my coming was chiefly for Water; and that I desired also to take in some Refreshments of Fowls, *&c.* He said I was welcom, and that he would order the Townsmen to bring their Commodities to a certain House, where I might purchase what I had occasion for: I told him I had not Mony, but would exchange some of the Salt which I brought from *Mayo* for their Commodities. He reply'd, that Salt was indeed an acceptable Commodity with the poor People, but that if I design'd to buy

buy any Cattle, I must give Mony for them. I contented my self with taking in Dunghil Fowls: The Governor ordering a Cryer to go about the Town and give notice to the People, that they might repair to such a place with Fowls, and Maiz for feeding them, where they might get Salt in exchange for them: So I sent on board for Salt, and ordered some of my Men to truck the same for the Fowls and Maiz, while the rest of them were busie in filling of Water. This is the effect of their keeping no Boats of their own on the several Islands, that they are glad to buy even their own Salt of Foreigners, for want of being able to transport it themselves from Island to Island. *An.* 1699.

St. Jago Town lies on the S. W. part of the Island, in Lat. about 15 Deg. N. and is the Seat of the General Governour, and of the Bishop of all the *Cape Verd* Islands. This Town stands scattering against the sides of two Mountains, between which there is a deep Valley, which is about 200 Yards wide against the Sea; but within a quarter of a mile it closes up so as not to be 40 Yards wide. In the Valley, by the Sea, there is a straggling Street, Houses on each side, and a Run of Water in the bottom, which empties it self into a fine small Cove or sandy Bay, where the Sea is commonly very smooth:

so

*An.*1699. ſo that here is good Wat'ring and good Landing at any time; tho' the Road be rocky and bad for Ships. Juſt by the Landing-place there is a ſmall Fort, almoſt level with the Sea, where is always a Court of Guard kept. On the top of the Hill, above the Town, there is another Fort; which, by the Wall that is to be ſeen from the Road, ſeems to be a large Place. They have Canon mounted there, but how many I know not: Neither what uſe that Fort can be of, except it be for Salutes. The Town may conſiſt of 2 or 300 Houſes, all built of rough Stone; having alſo one Convent, and one Church.

The People in general are black, or at leaſt of a mixt colour, except only ſome few of the better ſort, *viz.* the Governor, the Biſhop, ſome Gentlemen, and ſome of the Padres; for ſome of theſe alſo are black. The People about *Praya* are Thieviſh; but theſe of *St. Jago* Town, living under their Governour's Eye, are more orderly; tho' generally poor, having little Trade: Yet beſides chance Ships of other Nations, there come hither a *Portugueſe* Ship or two every Year, in their way to *Brazil*. Theſe vend among them a few *European* Commodies, and take of their principal Manufactures, *viz.* ſtriped Cotton-cloth, which they carry with them to *Brazil*. Here is alſo another Ship comes hither from *Portugal*

tugal for Sugar, their other Manufacture, *An.* 1699.
and returns with it directly thither: For
'tis reported that there are several small Sugar-works on this Island, from which they send home near 100 Tun every year; and they have plenty of Cotton growing up in the Country, wherewith they cloath themselves, and send also a great deal to *Brazil*. They have Vines, of which they make some Wine: but the *European* Ships furnish them with better; tho' they drink but little of any. Their chief Fruits are, (besides Plantains in abundance) Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Melons, (both Musk and Water-melons) Limes, Guava's, Pomgranates, Quinces, Custard-Apples, and Papah's, *&c.*

The Custard-Apple (as we call it) is a Fruit as big as a *Pomegranate*, and much of the same colour. The out-side Husk, Shell or Rind, is for substance and thickness between the Shell of a Pomegranate, and the Peel of a *Sevil*-Orange; softer than this, yet more brittle than that. The Coat or Covering is also remarkable in that it is beset round with small regular Knobs or Risings; and the inside of the Fruit is full of a white soft Pulp, sweet and very pleasant, and most resembling a Custard of any thing, both in Colour and Taste: From whence probably it is called a Custard-Apple by our *English*. It has in the mid-

An. 1699. dle a few small black Stones or Kernels; but no Core, for 'tis all Pulp. The Tree that bears this Fruit is about the bigness of a Quince-tree, with long, small, and thick-set Branches spread much abroad: At the Extremity of here and there one of which the Fruit grows upon a Stalk of its own about 9 or 10 Inches long, slender and tough, and hanging down with its own weight. A large Tree of this sort does not bear usually above 20 or 30 Apples; seldom more. This Fruit grows in most Countries within the *Tropicks*. I have seen of them (tho' I omitted the Description of them before) all over the *West-Indies*, both Continent and Illands; as also in *Brazil*, and in the *East-Indies*.

The *Papah* too is found in all these Countries, though I have not hitherto describ'd it. It is a Fruit about the bigness of a Musk-Melon, hollow as that is, and much resembling it in Shape and Colour, both outside and inside: Only in the middle, instead of flat Kernels, which the Melons have, these have a handful of small blackish Seeds, about the bigness of Pepper-corns; whose Taste is also hot on the Tongue somewhat like Pepper. The Fruit it self is sweet, soft and luscious, when ripe; but while green 'tis hard and unsavory: tho' even then being boiled and eaten with Salt-pork or Beef, it serves instead

stead of Turnips, and is as much esteemed. *An.* 1699.
The Papah-Tree is about 10 or 12 Foot high. The Body near the Ground may be a Foot and an half or 2 Foot Diameter; and it grows up tapering to the top. It has no Branches at all, but only large Leaves growing immediately upon Stalks from the Body. The Leaves are of a roundish Form and jag'd about the Edges, having their Stalks or Stumps longer or shorter as they grow near or further from the top. They begin to spring from out of the Body of the Tree at about 6 or 7 Foot heighth from the Ground, the Trunk being bare below: but above that the Leaves grow thicker and larger still towards its Top, where they are close and broad. The Fruit grows only among the Leaves; and thickest among the thickest of them; insomuch that towards the top of the Tree the *Papah*'s springs forth from its Body as thick as they can stick one by another. But then lower down, where the Leaves are thinner, the Fruit is larger, and of the size I have describ'd: And at the Top, where they are thick, they are but small, and no bigger than ordinary Turnips; yet tasted like the rest.

Their chief Land-Animals are their Bullocks, which are said to be many; tho' they askt us 20 Dollars apiece for them: They have also Horses, Asses, and

An. 1699. Mules, Deer, Goats, Hogs, and black-fac'd long-tail'd Monkeys. Of Fowls they have Cocks and Hens, Ducks, *Guinea*-Hens, both tame and wild, Parakites, Parrots, Pidgeons, Turtle-Doves, Herons, Hawks, Crab-catchers, Galdens, (a larger sort of Crab-catchers) Curlew's, *&c.* Their Fish is the same as at *Mayo* and the rest of these Islands, and for the most part these Islands have the same Beasts and Birds also: But some of the Isles have Pasturage and Employment for some particular Beasts more than other; and the Birds are incourag'd, by Woods for shelter, and Maiz and Fruits for Food, to flock rather to some of the Islands (as to this of St. *Jago*) than to others.

St. *Jago* Road is one of the worst that I have been in. There is not clean Ground enough for above 3 Ships; and those also must lie very near each other. One even of these must lie close to the Shore, with a Land-fast there: And that is the best for a small Ship. I should not have come in here if I had not been told that it was a good secure Place; but I found it so much otherways, that I was in pain to be gone. Captain *Barefoot*, who came to an Anchor while I was here, in foul Ground, lost quickly 2 Anchors; and I had lost a small

small one. The Island *Fogo* shews its self from this Road very plain, at about 7 or 8 Leagues distance; and in the Night we saw the Flames of Fire issuing from its Top. *An.* 1699.

CHAP. II.

The A.'s Deliberation on the Sequel of his Voyage, and Departure from St. Jago. *His Course, and the Winds,* &c. *in crossing the* Line. *He stands away for the* Bay of All Saints *in* Brazil; *and why. His Arrival on that Coast and in the* Bay. *Of the several Forts, the Road, Situation, Town, and Buildings of* Bahia. *Of its Governor, Ships and Merchants; and Commodities to and from* Europe. *Claying of Sugar. The Season for the* European *Ships, and* Coire *Cables: Of their* Guinea-*trade, and of the Coasting-trade, and Whale-killing. Of the Inhabitants of* Bahia; *their carrying in Hammocks: their Artificers, Crane for Goods, and* Negro-*Slaves. Of the Country about* Bahia, *its Soil and Product. Its Timber-trees; the* Sapi-

Sapiera, Vermiatico, Comeſserie, Guitteba, Serrie, *and Mangroves. The Baſtard-Coco, its Nuts and Cables; and the Silk-Cotton-trees. The* Braſilian *Fruits, Oranges,* &c. *Of the* Sour-ſops, Caſhew's, *and* Jennipah's. *Of their peculiar Fruits,* Ariſah's, Mericaſah's, Petango's, Petumbo's, Mungaroo's, Muckiſhaw's, Ingwa's, Otee's, *and* Muſteran de ova's. *Of the Palm-berries, Phyſick-nuts,* Mendibee's, *&c. and their Roots and Herbs,* &c. *Of their Wild Fowl, Maccaw's, Parrots,* &c. *The* Yemma, *Carrion-Crow and Chattering-crow, Bill-bird, Curreſo, Turtle-dove and Wild-pigeons; the* Jenetee, *Clocking-hen, Crab-catcher, Galden, and black Heron: The Ducks, Wigeon and Teal; and Oſtriges to the Southward: and of the Dunghil-fowls. Of their Cattle, Horſes,* &c. *Leopards and Tiger's. Of their Serpents; the the Rattle-Snake, ſmall Green-Snake,* *An.* 1699.

An. 1699.

Amphisbæna, *small Black and small Grey-Snake; the great Land, and the great Water-Snake: and of the VVater-dog. Of their Sea-fish and Turtle; and of St.* Paul's-*Town.*

HAving dispatch'd my small Affairs at the *C. Verd* Islands, I meditated on the process of my Voyage. I thought it requisite to touch once more at a cultivated Place in these Seas, where my Men might be refresh'd, and might have a Market wherein to furnish themselves with Necessaries: For designing that my next Stretch should be quite to *N. Holland*, and knowing that after so long a Run nothing was to be expected there but fresh Water, if I could meet even with that there, I resolved upon putting in first at some Port of *Brazil*, and to provide my Self there with whatever I might have further Occasion for. Beside the refreshing and furnishing my Men, I aim'd also at the inuring them gradually and by intervals to the Fatigues that were to be expected in the remainder of the Voyage, which was to be in a part of the World they were altogether Strangers to; none of them, except two young Men, having ever crost the *Line*.

With

With this Design I sail'd from *St. Jago* on the 22d of *February*, with the Winds at E. N. E. and N. E. fair Weather, and a brisk Gale. We steered away S. S. E. and S. S. E. half East, till in the Lat. of 7 deg. 50 min. we met with many Riplings in the Sea like a Tide or strong Current, which setting against the Wind caus'd such a Ripling. We continu'd to meet these Currents from that Lat. till we came into the Lat. of 3 deg. 22 N. when they ceased. During this time we saw some Boneta's, and Sharks; catching one of these. We had the true General Trade-Wind blowing fresh at N. E. till in the Lat. of 4 deg. 40 min. N. when the Wind varied, and we had small Gales, with some Tornadoes. We were then to the East of *St. Jago* 4 deg. 54 min. when we got into Lat. 3 deg. 2 min. N. (where I said the Ripling ceas'd) and Long. to the East of *St. Jago* 5 deg. 2 min. we had the Wind whiffling between the S. by E. and E. by N. small Gales, frequent Calms, very black Clouds, with much Rain. In the Lat. of 3 deg. 8 min. N. and Long. E. from *St. Jago* 5 deg. 8 min. we had the Wind from the S. S. E. to the N. N. E. faint, and often interrupted with Calms. While we had Calms we had the opportunity of trying the Current we had met with hitherto, and found that it set N. E. by *An.* 1699.

*An.*1699. by E. half a Knot, which is 12 mile in 24 hours: So that here it ran at the Rate of half a mile an hour, and had been much stronger before. The Rains held us by intervals till the Lat. of 1 deg. 0 min. N. with small Gales of Wind between S. S. E. and S. E. by E. and sometimes calm: Afterwards we had the Wind between the S. & S. S. E. till we crost the Line, small Winds, Calms, and pretty fair Weather. We saw but few Fish beside Porposes; but of them a great many, and struck one of them.

It was the 10th day of *March*, about the time of the *Equinox*, when we crost the *Equator*, having had all along from the Lat. of 4 deg. 40 min. N. where the True Trade-Wind left us, a great swell out of the S. E. and but small uncertain Gales, mostly Southerly, so that we crept to the Southward but slowly. I kept up against these as well as I could to the Southward, and when we had now and then a flurry of Wind at E. I still went away due South, purposely to get to the Southward as fast as I could; for while near the *Line* I expected to have but uncertain Winds, frequent Calms, Rains, Tornadoes, *&c.* which would not only retard my Course, but endanger Sickness also among my Men: especially those who were ill provided with Cloaths, or were too lazy to shift themselves

selves when they were drench'd with the Rains. The Heat of the Weather made them careless of doing this; but taking a Dram of Brandy, which I gave them when wet, with a Charge to shift themselves, they would however lie down in their Hammocks with their Wet Cloaths; so that when they turn'd out they caus'd an ill smell where-ever they came, and their Hammocks would stink sufficiently: that I think the Remedying of this is worth the Care of Commanders that cross the *Line*; especially when they are, it may be, a Month or more e'er they get out of the Rains, at some times of the Year, as in *June*, *July*, or *August*. *An.* 1699.

What I have here said about the Currents, Winds, Calms, *&c.* in this Passage is chiefly for the farther Illustration of what I have heretofore observ'd in general about these Matters, and especially as to Crossing the Line, in my *Discourse of the Winds*, &c. *in the Torrid Zone:* [See Vol. II. Part 3. p. 5, 6.] Which Observations I have had very much confirm'd to me in the Course of this Voyage; and I shall particularize in several of the chief of them as they come in my Way. And indeed I think I may say this of the Main of the Observations in that *Treatise*, that the clear Satisfaction I had about them, and how much I might rely upon them, was a great Ease to my Mind

An. 1699. Mind during this Vexatious Voyage; wherein the Ignorance, and Obstinacy withal, of some under me, occasion'd me a great deal of Tronble: tho' they found all along, and were often forc'd to acknowledge it, that I was seldom out in my Conjectures, when I told them usually beforehand what Winds, *&c.* we should meet with at such or such particular Places we should come at.

Pernambuc was the Port that I designed for at my first setting out from *St. Jago*; it being a Place most proper for my purpose, by reason of its Situation, lying near the Extremity of *C. St. Augustine*, the Eastern-most Promontory of *Brazil*; by which means it not only enjoys the greater benefit of the Sea-breezes, and is consequently more healthy than other Places to the Southward, but is withal less subject to the Southerly Coasting-Trade-winds, that blow half the Year on this Shore; which were now drawing on, and might be troublesome to me: So that I might both hope to reach sooneſt *Pernambuc*, as most directly and neareſt in my Run; and might thence also more easily get away to the Southward than from *Bahia de Todos los Santos*, or *Ria Janeira*.

But notwithstanding these Advantages I propos'd to my self in going to *Pernambuc*, I was soon put by that Design through the re-

refractorineſs of ſome under me, and the Diſcontents and Backwardneſs of ſome of my Men. For the Calms and Shiftings of Wind which I met with, as I was to expect, in croſſing the Line, made them, who were unacquainted with theſe Matters, almoſt heartleſs as to the perſuit of the Voyage, as thinking we ſhould never be able to weather C. *St. Auguſtine*: And though I told them that by that time we ſhould get to about three Degrees South of the Line, we ſhould again have a True brisk General Trade-Wind from the North Eaſt, that would carry us to what part of *Brazil* we pleas'd, yet they would not believe it till they found it ſo. This, with ſome other unforeſeen Accidents, not neceſſary to be mention'd in this place, meeting with the Averſion of my Men to a long unknown Voyage, made me juſtly apprehenſive of their Revolting, and was a great Trouble and Hindrance to me. So that I was obliged partly to alter my Meaſures, and met with many Difficulties, the Particulars of which I ſhall not trouble the Reader with: But I mention thus much of it in general for my own neceſſary Vindication, *An.* 1699.

An. 1699. tion, in my taking such Measures sometimes for prosecuting the Voyage as the state of my Ships Crew, rather than my own Judgment and Experience, determin'd me to. The Disorders of my Ship made me think at present that *Pernambuc* would not be so fit a Place for me; being told that Ships ride there two or three Leagues from the Town, under the Command of no Forts; so that whenever I should have been ashore it might have been easy for my discontented Crew to have cut or slipt their Cables, and have gone away from me: Many of them discovering already an Intention to return to *England*, and some of them declaring openly that they would go no further onwards than *Brazil*. I alter'd my Course therefore, and stood away for *Bahio de todos los Santos*, or the *Bay of All Saints*, where I hop'd to have the Governor's help, if need should require, for securing my Ship from any such Mutinous Attempt; being forc'd to keep my self all the way upon my Guard, and to lie with my Officers, such as I could trust, and with small Arms, upon the Quarter-deck; it scarce being safe for me to lie in my Cabbin, by Reason of the Discontents among my Men.

On

On the 23d of *March* we saw the Land of *Brazil*; having had thither, from the time when we came into the True Trade-Wind again after crossing the Line, very fair Weather and brisk Gales, mostly at E. N. E. The Land we saw was about 20 Leagues to the North of *Bahia*; so I coasted along Shore to the Southward. This Coast is rather low than high, with Sandy-Bays all along by the Sea. *An.* 1699.

A little within Land are many very white Spots of Sand, appearing like Snow; and the Coast looks very pleasant, being checker'd with Woods and Savanahs. The Trees in general are not tall; but they are green and flourishing. There are many small Houses by the Sea-side, whose Inhabitants are chiefly Fishermen. They come off to Sea on Barklogs, made of several Logs fasten'd side to side, that have one or two Masts with Sails to them. There are two Men in each Barklog, one at either end, having small low Benches, raised a little above the Logs, to sit and fish on, and two Baskets hanging up at the Mast or Masts; one to put their Provisions in, the other for their Fish. Many of these were a Fishing now, and two of them came aboard, of whom I bought some Fish. In the Afternoon we sailed by one very remarkable piece of Land, where, on a small pleasant Hill, there was a Church

An. 1699. Church dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. See a Sight of ſome parts of this Coaſt [Table III. N°. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.] and of the Hill the Church ſtands on [Table III. N°. 1.]

I coaſted along till the Evening, and then brought to, and lay by till the next Morning. About 2 hours after we were brought to, there came a Sail out of the Offin (from Seaward) and lay by about a Mile to Windward of us, and ſo lay all Night. In the Morning, upon ſpeaking with her, ſhe proved to be a *Portugueſe* Ship bound to *Bahia*; therefore I ſent my Boat aboard and deſired to have one of his Mates to Pilot me in: He anſwer'd, That he had not a Mate capable of it, but that he would ſail in before me, and ſhew me the way; and that if he went in to the Harbour in the Night, he would hang out a Light for me. He ſaid we had not far in and might reach it before Night with a tolerable Gale; but that with ſo ſmall an one as now we had we could not do it: So we jog'd on till Night, and then he accordingly hung out his Light, which we ſteered after, ſounding as we went in. I kept all my Men on Deck, and had an Anchor ready to let go on occaſion. We had the Tide of Ebb againſt us, ſo that we went in but ſlowly; and it was about the middle of the Night when we anchor'd. Immediately the *Portugueſe* Maſter came aboard

aboard to see me, to whom I returned Thanks for his Civilities; and indeed I found much Respect, not only from this Gentleman, but from all of that Nation both here and in other Places, who were ready to serve me on all Occasions. The Place that we anchored in was about two Miles from the Harbour where the Ships generally ride; but the Fear I had left my People should run away with the Ship made me hasten to get a Licence from the Governor, to run up into the Harbour, and ride among their Ships, close by one of their Forts. So on the 25th of *March* about 10 a Clock in the Morning the Tide serving I went thither, being Piloted by the Super-intendant there, whose Business it is to carry up all the King of *Portugal*'s Ships that come hither, and to see them well moored. He brought us to an Anchor right against the Town, at the outer part of the Harbour, which was then full of Ships, within 150 yards of a small Fort that stands on a Rock half a mile from the Shore. See a Prospect of the Harbour and the Town, as it appear'd to us while we lay at Anchor, [Table III. N°. 5.] *An.* 1699.

Bahia de todos los Santos lies in Lat. 13 deg. S. It is the most considerable Town in *Brazil*, whether in respect of the Beauty of its Buildings, its Bulk, or its Trade and Revenue. It has the convenience of a good

*An.*1699. good Harbour that is capable of receiving Ships of the greateſt Burthen: The Entrance of which is guarded with a ſtrong Fort ſtanding without the Harbour, call'd *St. Antonio:* A Sight of which I have given [Table III. N°. 4.] as it appear'd to us the Afternoon before we came in; and its Lights (which they hang out purpoſely for Ships) we ſaw the ſame Night. There are other ſmaller Forts that command the Harbour, one of which ſtands on a Rock in the Sea, about half a mile from the Shore. Cloſe by this Fort all Ships muſt paſs that anchor here, and muſt ride alſo within half a mile of it at fartheſt between this and another Fort (that ſtands on a Point at the inner part of the Harbour and is called the *Dutch* Fort) but muſt ride neareſt to the former, all along againſt the Town: where there is good holding Ground, and leſs expoſed to the Southerly Winds that blow very hard here. They commonly ſet in about *April*, but blow hardeſt in *May*, *June*, *July* and *Auguſt:* but the Place where the Ships ride is expoſed to theſe Winds not above 3 Points of the Compaſs.

Beſide theſe there is another Fort fronting the Harbour, and ſtanding on the Hill upon which the Town ſtands. The Town it ſelf conſiſts of about 2000 Houſes; the major part of which cannot be ſeen from

from the Harbour: but so many as appear in sight, with a great mixture of Trees between them, and all placed on a rising Hill, make a very pleasant Prospect; as may be judg'd by the Draught, [Table III. N°. 5.] *An.* 1699.

There are in the Town 13 Churches, Chapels, Hospitals, Convents, beside one Nunnery; *viz.* the *Ecclesia Major* or Cathedral, the Jesuits College, which are the chief, and both in sight from the Harbour: *St. Antonio*, *Sta. Barbara*, both Parish-Churches; the *Franciscans* Church, and the *Dominicans*; and two Convents of *Carmelites*; a Chapel for Seamen close by the Sea-side, where Boats commonly land, and the Seamen go immediately to Prayers; another Chapel for poor People, at the farther end of the same Street, which runs along by the Shore; and a third Chapel for Soldiers, at the edge of the Town, remote from the Sea; and an Hospital in the middle of the Town. The Nunnery stands at the outer-edge of the Town next the Fields, wherein by Report there are 70 Nuns. Here lives an Archbishop who has a fine Palace in the Town; and the Governor's Palace is a fair Stone-building, and looks handsome to the Sea, tho' but indifferently furnish'd within: both *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* in their Plantations abroad, as I have generally

An. 1699. obſerv'd, affecting to have large Houſes; but are little curious about Furniture, except Pictures ſome of them. The Houſes of the Town are 2 or 3 Stories high, the Walls thick and ſtrong, being built with Stone, with a Covering of Pantile; and many of them have Balconies. The principal Streets are large, and all of them pav'd or pitch'd with ſmall Stones. There are alſo Parades in the moſt eminent Places of the Town, and many Gardens, as well within the Town as in the Out-parts of it, wherein are Fruit-trees, Herbs, Salladings and Flowers in great variety, but order'd with no great Care nor Art.

The Governor who reſides here is call'd *Don John de Lancaſtario*, being deſcended, as they ſay, from our *Engliſh Lancaſter* Family; and he has a reſpect for our Nation on that account, calling them his Countrymen. I waited on him ſeveral times and always found him very courteous and civil. Here are about 400 Soldiers in Gariſon. They commonly draw up and exerciſe in a large Parade before the Governor's Houſe; and many of them attend him when he goes abroad. The Soldiers are decently clad in brown Linen, which in theſe hot Countries is far better than Woollen; but I never ſaw any clad in Linen but only theſe. Beſide the Soldiers in Pay, he can ſoon have ſome thouſands of Men up in Arms

Arms on occasion. The Magazine is on the Skirts of the Town, on a small rising between the Nunnery and the Soldiers Church. 'Tis big enough to hold 2 or 3000 Barrels of Powder; but I was told it seldom has more than 100, sometimes but 80. There are always a Band of Soldiers to guard it, and Centinels looking out both Day and Night. *An.* 1699.

A great many Merchants always reside at *Bahia*; for 'tis a Place of great Trade: I found here above 30 great Ships from *Europe*, with two of the King of *Portugal*'s Ships of War for their Convoy; beside two Ships that Traded to *Africa* only, either to *Angola*, *Gamba*, or other Places on the Coast of *Guinea*; and abundance of small Craft, that only run to and fro on this Coast, carrying Commodities from one part of *Brazil* to another.

The Merchants that live here are said to be Rich, and to have many *Negro* Slaves in their Houses, both of Men and Women. Themselves are chiefly *Portuguese*, Foreigners having but little Commerce with them; yet here was one Mr. *Cock* an *English* Merchant, a very civil Gentleman and of good Repute. He had a Patent to be our *English* Consul, but did not care to take upon him any Publick Character, because *English* Ships seldom come hither, here having been none in 11

*An.*1699. or 12 years before this time. Here was also a *Dane*, and a *French* Merchant or two; but all have their Effects transported to and from *Europe* in *Portuguese* Ships, none of any other Nation being admitted to Trade hither. There is a Custom-house by the Sea-side, where all Goods imported or exported are entred. And to prevent Abuses there are 5 or 6 Boats that take their turns to row about the Harbour, searching any Boats they suspect to be running of Goods.

The chief Commodities that the *European* Ships bring hither, are Linnen-cloaths, both course and fine; some Woollens also, as Bays, Searges, Perpetuana's, *&c.* Hats, Stockings, both of Silk and Thread, Bisket-bread, Wheat-flower, Wine (chiefly *Port*) Oil-Olive, Butter, Cheese, *&c.* and Salt-beef and Pork would there also be good Commodities. They bring hither also Iron, and all sorts of Iron-Tools; Pewter-Vessels of all sorts, as Dishes, Plates, Spoons, *&c.* Looking-glasses, Beads, and other Toys; and the Ships that touch at *St. Jago* bring thence, as I said, Cotton cloath, which is afterwards sent to *Angola*.

The *European* Ships carry from hence Sugar, Tobacco, either in Roll or Snuff, never in Leaf, that I know of: These are the Staple Commodities. Besides which, here

here are Dye-woods, as Fuſtick, *&c.* with Woods for other uſes, as ſpeckled Wood, *Brazil*, &c. They alſo carry home raw Hides, Tallow, Train-Oil of Whales, *&c.* Here are alſo kept tame Monkeys, Parrots, Parakites, *&c.* which the Seamen carry home. *An.* 1699.

The Sugar of this Country is much better than that which we bring home from our Plantations: for all the Sugar that is made here is clay'd, which makes it whiter and finer than our *Muſcovada*, as we call our unrefin'd Sugar. Our Planters ſeldom refine any with Clay, unleſs ſometimes a little to ſend home as Preſents for their Friends in *England*. Their way of doing it is by taking ſome of the whiteſt Clay and mixing it with Water, 'till 'tis like Cream. With this they fill up the Pans of Sugar, that are ſunk 2 or 3 Inches below the Brim by the draining of the Moloſſes out of it: Firſt ſcraping off the thin hard Cruſt of the Sugar that lies at the top, and would hinder the Water of the Clay from ſoaking through the Sugar of the Pan. The refining is made by this Percolation. For 10 or 12 days time that the Clayiſh Liquor lies ſoaking down the Pan, the white Water whitens the Sugar as it paſſes thro' it; and the groſs Body of the Clay it ſelf grows hard on the top, and may be taken off at pleaſure; when ſcraping off with a

An. 1699. Knife the very upper part of the Sugar, which will be a little fullied, that which is underneath will be White almoft to the bottom: and fuch as is called *Brazil* Sugar is thus Whitened. When I was here this Sugar was fold for 50 *s. per* 100 ℔. and the Bottoms of the Pots, which is very courfe Sugar, for about 20 *s. per* 100 ℔. both forts being then fcarce; for here was not enough to lade the Ships, and therefore fome of them were to lie here till the next Season.

The *European* Ships commonly arrive here in *February* or *March*, and they have generally quick Paffages; finding at that time of the Year brisk Gales to bring them to the Line, little Trouble, then, in croffing it, and brisk E. N. E. Winds afterwards to bring them hither. They commonly return from hence about the latter end of *May*, or in *June*. 'Twas faid when I was here that the Ships would fail hence the 20th day of *May*; and therefore they were all very bufy, fome in taking in their Goods, others in Carcening and making themfelves ready. The Ships that come hither ufually Careen at their firft coming; here being a Hulk belonging to the King for that purpofe. This Hulk is under the charge of the Superintendent I fpoke of, who has a certain Sum of Mony for every Ship that Careens by her. He alfo provides

vides Firing and other Necessaries for that purpose: and the Ships do commonly hire of the Merchants here each 2 Cables to moor by all the time they lie here, and so save their own Hempen Cables; for these are made of a sort of Hair, that grows on a certain kind of Trees, hanging down from the Top of their Bodies, and is very like the black *Coyre* in the *East-Indies*, if not the same. These Cables are strong and lasting: And so much for the *European* Ships. *An.* 1699.

The Ships that use the *Guinea*-Trade are small Vessels in comparison of the former. They carry out from hence Rum, Sugar, the Cotton-cloaths of St. *Jago*, Beads, *&c.* and bring in return, Gold, Ivory, and Slaves; making very good returns.

The small Craft that belong to this Town are chiefly imployed in carrying *European* Goods from *Bahia*, the Center of the *Brasilian* Trade, to the other Places on this Coast; bringing back hither Sugar, Tobacco, *&c.* They are sailed chiefly with Negro-Slaves; and about *Christmas* these are mostly imployed in Whale-killing: for about that time of the Year a sort Whales, as they call them, are very thick on this Coast. They come in also into the Harbours and inland Lakes, where the Seamen go out and kill them. The Fat of them

An. 1699. them is boyled to Oyl; the Lean is eaten by the Slaves and poor People: And I was told by one that had frequently eaten of it that the Fleſh was very ſweet and wholeſome. Theſe are ſaid to be but ſmall Whales: yet here are ſo many, and ſo eaſily kill'd, that they get a great deal of Mony by it. Thoſe that ſtrike them buy their Licence for it of the King: And I was informed that he receives 30000 Dollars *per Annum* for this Fiſhery. All the ſmall Veſſels that uſe this Coaſting Traffick are built here; and ſo are ſome Men of War alſo for the King'sService. There was one a Building when I was here, a Ship of 40 or 50 Guns: And the Timber of this Country is very good and proper for this purpoſe. I was told it was very ſtrong, and more durable than any we have in *Europe:* and they have enough of it. As for their Ships that uſe the *European* Trade, ſome of them that I ſaw there were *Engliſh* built, taken from us by the *French* during the late War, and ſold by them to the *Portugeſe*.

Beſides Merchants and others that Trade by Sea from this Port, here are other pretty Wealthy Men, and ſeveral Artificers and Trades-men of moſt ſorts, who by Labour and Induſtry maintain themſelves very well; eſpecially ſuch as can arrive at the purchaſe of a *Negro*-Slave or two.

And

And indeed, excepting People of the low- *An.* 1699.
eſt degree of all, here are ſcarce any but what keep Slaves in their Houſes. The Richer Sort, beſides the Slaves of both Sexes whom they keep for ſervile Uſes in their Houſes, have Men-ſlaves who wait on them abroad, for State; either running by their Horſes-ſides when they ride out, or to carry them to and fro on their Shoulders in the Town when they make ſhort Viſits near home. Every Gentleman or Merchant is provided with Things neceſſary for this ſort of Carriage. The main Thing is a pretty large Cotton Hammock of the *Weſt-India* Faſhion, but moſtly dyed Blue, with large Fringes of the ſame, hanging down on each ſide. This is carry'd on the *Negro*'s Shoulders by the help of a Bambo about 12 or 14 Foot long, to which the Hammock is hung; and a Covering comes over the Pole, hanging down on each ſide like a Curtain: So that the Perſon ſo carry'd cannot be ſeen unleſs he pleaſes; but may either ly down, having Pillows for his Head; or may ſit up by being a little ſupported with theſe Pillows, and by letting both his Legs hang out over one ſide of the Hammock. When he hath a mind to be ſeen he puts by his Curtain, and ſalutes every one of his Acquaintance whom he meets in the Streets: for they take a piece of Pride in greeting one

An. 1699. one another from their Hammocks, and will hold long Conferences thus in the Streets: But then their two Slaves who carry the Hammock have each a ſtrong well-made Staff, with a fine Iron Fork at the upper end, and a ſharp Iron below, like the Reſt for a Musket, which they ſtick faſt in the Ground, and let the Pole or Bambo of the Hammock reſt upon them, till their Maſters Buſineſs or the Complement is over. There is ſcarce a Man of any faſhion, eſpecially a Woman, will paſs the Streets but ſo carried in a Hammock. The chief Mechanick Traders here, are Smiths, Hatters, Shoemakers, Tanners, Sawyers, Carpenters, Coopers, *&c.* Here are alſo Taylors, Butchers, *&c.* which laſt kill the Bullocks very dexterouſly, ſticking them at one Blow with a ſharp-pointed Knife in the Nape of the Neck, having firſt drawn them cloſe to a Rail; but they dreſs them very ſlovenly. It being *Lent* when I came hither there was no buying any Fleſh till *Eaſter*-Eve, when a great number of Bullocks were kill'd at once in the Slaughter-houſes within the Town, Men, Women and Children flocking thither with great Joy to buy, and a multitude of Dogs, almoſt ſtarv'd, following them; for whom the Meat ſeem'd fitteſt, it was ſo Lean. All theſe Trades-men buy *Negro*'s, and train them

them up to their ſeveral Imployments, *An.* 1699. which is a great help to them: and they having ſo frequent Trade to *Angola*, and other parts of *Guinea*, they have a conſtant ſupply of Blacks both for their Plantations and Town. Theſe Slaves are very uſeful in this Place for Carriage, as Porters; for as here is a great Trade by Sea, and the Landing-place is at the foot of a Hill, too ſteep for drawing with Carts, ſo there is great need of Slaves to carry Goods up into the Town, eſpecially for the inferiour ſort: but the Merchants have alſo the Convenience of a great Crane that goes with Ropes or Pullees, one end of which goes up while the other goes down. The Houſe in which this Crane is ſtands on the Brow of the Hill towards the Sea, hanging over the Precipice: and there are Planks ſet ſhelving againſt the Bank from thence to the Bottom, againſt which the Goods lean or ſlide as they are hoiſted up or let down. The *Negro*-Slaves in this Town are ſo numerous, that they make up the greateſt part or bulk of the Inhabitants: Every Houſe, as I ſaid, having ſome, both Men and Women, of them. Many of the *Portugueſe*, who are Batchelors, keep of theſe black Women for Miſſes, tho' they know the danger they are in of being poyſon'd by them, if ever they give them any occaſion of Jealouſy. A Gentleman of my Acquaintance,

An. 1699. quaintance, who had been familiar with his Cook-maid, lay under some such Apprehensions from her when I was there. These Slaves also of either Sex will easily be engaged to do any sort of Mischief; even to Murder, if they are hired to do it, especially in the Night: for which Reason, I kept my Men on board as much as I could; for one of the *French* King's Ships being here had several Men murder'd by them in the Night, as I was credibly inform'd.

Having given this account of the Town of *Bahia*, I shall next say somewhat of the Country. There is a Salt-water Lake runs 40 Leagues, as I was told, up the Country, N. W. from the Sea, leaving the Town and *Dutch* Fort on the Starboard side. The Country all round about is for the most part a pretty flat even Ground, not high, nor yet very low: It is well watered with Rivers, Brooks and Springs, neither wants it for good Harbours, Navigable Creeks, and good Bays for Ships to ride in. The Soil in general is good, naturally producing very large Trees of divers sorts, and fit for any uses. The Savannahs also are loaden with Grass, Herbs, and many sorts of smaller Vegetables; and being cultivated, produce any thing that is proper for those hot Countrys, as Sugar-Canes, Cotton, Indi-

co,

co, Tobacco, Maiz, Fruit-Trees of several kinds, and Eatable Roots of all sorts. *An.* 1699.

Of the several kinds of Trees that are here, I shall give an account of some, as I had it partly from an Inhabitant of *Bahia*, and partly from my knowledge of them otherwise, *viz. Sapiera*, *Vermiatico*, *Comesserie*, *Guitteba*, *Serrie*, as they were pronounc'd to me, three sorts of *Mangrove*, speckled Wood, Fustick, Cotton-Trees of three sorts, *&c.* together with Fruit-Trees of divers sorts that grow wild, beside such as are planted.

Of Timber-Trees, the *Sapiera* is said to be large and tall; it is very good Timber, and is made use of in building of Houses; so is the *Vermiatico*, a tall streight-bodied Tree, of which they make Plank 2 Foot broad, and they also make Canoa's with it. *Comesserie* and *Guitteba* are chiefly used in building Ships; these are as much esteemed here, as Oaks are in *England*, and they say either sort is harder and more durable than Oak. The *Serrie* is a sort of Tree much like Elm, very durable in water. Here are also all the three sorts of *Mangrove* Trees, *viz.* the Red, the White, and the Black, which I have described [*Vol.* I. *p.* 54.] The Bark of the Red Mangrove, is here used for Tanning of Leather, and they have great Tan-pits for it. The Black Mangrove grows larger

An. 1699. ger here than in the *Weſt-Indies*, and of it they make good Plank. The White Mangrove is larger and tougher than in the *Weſt-Indies*; of theſe they make Maſts and Yards for Barks.

There grow here Wild or Baſtard Coco Nut Trees, neither ſo large nor ſo tall as the common ones in the *Eaſt* or *Weſt-Indies*. They bear Nuts as the others, but not a quarter ſo big as the right Coco-Nuts. The ſhell is full of Kernel, without any hollow Place or Water in it; and the Kernel is ſweet and wholeſome, but very hard both for the Teeth and for Digeſtion. Theſe Nuts are in much eſteem for making Beads for *Pater-noſter*'s, Boles of Tobacco-pipes, and other Toys: and every ſmall Shop here has a great many of them to ſell. At the top of theſe Baſtard Coco-trees, among the Branches, there grows a ſort of long black Thread like Horſe-hair, but much longer, which by the *Portugueſe* is called *Treſabo*. Of this they make Cables which are very ſerviceable, ſtrong and laſting; for they will not rot as Cables made of Hemp, tho' they ly expoſed both to Wet and Heat. Theſe are the Cables which I ſaid they keep in their Harbours here, to let to hire to *European* Ships, and reſemble the *Coyre*-Cables.

Here are three ſorts of Cotton Trees that bear Silk-cotton. One ſort is ſuch as I have

have formerly deſcribed, [Vol. I. p. 165.] by the Name of the Cotton-tree. The other two ſorts I never ſaw any where but here. The Trees of theſe latter ſorts are but ſmall in compariſon of the former, which are reckon'd the biggeſt in all the *Weſt-India* Woods; yet are however of a good bigneſs and heighth. One of theſe laſt ſorts is not ſo full of Branches as the other of them; neither do they produce their Fruit the ſame time of the Year: for one ſort had its Fruit juſt ripe, and was ſhedding its Leaves while the other ſort was yet green, and its Fruit ſmall and growing, having but newly done bloſſoming; the Tree being as full of young Fruit as an Apple-Tree ordinarily in *England*. Theſe laſt yield very large Pods, about 6 Inches long, and as big as a Man's Arm. It is ripe in *September* and *October*; then the Pod opens, and the Cotton burſts out in a great Lump as big as a Man's Head. They gather theſe Pods before they open: otherways it would fly all away. It opens as well after 'tis gathered; and then they take out the Cotton, and preſerve it to fill Pillows and Bolſters, for which uſe 'tis very much eſteemed: but 'tis fit for nothing elſe, being ſo ſhort that it cannot be ſpun. 'Tis of a tawney Colour; and the Seeds are black, very round, and as big as a white Pea. The other ſort is ripe

An. 1699.

*An.*1699. in *March* or *April*. The Fruit or Pod is like a large Apple, and very round. The out-side Shell is as thick as the top of ones Finger. Within this there is a very thin whitish Bag or Skin which incloseth the Cotton. When the Cotton-Apple is ripe the outer thick green Shell splits it self into 5 equal parts from Stemb to Tail, and drops off, leaving the Cotton hanging upon the Stemb, only pent up in its fine Bag. A day or two afterwards the Cotton swells by the heat of the Sun, breaks the Bag and bursts out, as big as a Man's Head: And then as the Wind blows 'tis by degrees driven away, a little at a time, out of the Bag that still hangs upon the Stemb, and is scatter'd about the Fields; the Bag soon following the Cotton, and the Stemb the Bag. Here is also a little of the right *West-India* Cotton Shrub; but none of the Cotton is exported, nor do they make much Cloth of it.

This Country produces great variety of fine Fruits, as very good Oranges of 3 or 4 sorts; (especially one sort of *China* Oranges;) Limes in abundance, Pomgranets, Pomecitrons, Plantains, Bonano's, right Coco-nuts, Guava's, Coco-plumbs, (call'd here *Munsherow*'s) Wild-Grapes, such as I have describ'd [Vol. II. Part 2. p. 46.] beside such Grapes as grow in *Europe*. Here are also Hog-plumbs, Custard-Apples,

ples, *Sour-sops*, *Cashews*, *Papah*'s (called here *Mamoons*) *Jennipah*'s (called here *Jenni-papah*'s) Manchineel-Apples and Mango's. Mango's are yet but rare here: I saw none of them but in the *Jesuit*'s Garden, which has a great many fine Fruits, and some Cinamon-trees. These, both of them, were first brought from the *East-Indies*, and they thrive here very well: So do Pumplemusses, brought also from thence; and both *China* and *Sevil* Oranges are here very plentiful as well as good. *An.*1699.

The *Sour-sop* (as we call it) is a large Fruit as big as a Man's Head, of a long or oval Shape, and of a green Colour; but one side is Yellowish when ripe. The outside Rind or Coat is pretty thick, and very rough, with small sharp Knobs; the inside is full of spungy Pulp, within which also are many black Seeds or Kernels, in shape and bigness like a Pumkin-seed. The Pulp is very juicy, of a pleasant Taste, and wholesome. You suck the Juice out of the Pulp, and so spit it out. The Tree or Shrub that bears this Fruit grows about 10 or 12 Foot high, with a small short Body; the Branches growing pretty strait up; for I did never see any of them spread abroad. The Twigs are slender and tough; and so is the Stemb of the Fruit. This Fruit grows also both in the *East* and *West-Indies*.

An. 1699. The *Cashew* is a Fruit as big as a Pippin, pretty long, and bigger near the Stemb than at the other end, growing tapering. The Rind is smooth and thin, of a red and yellow Colour. The Seed of this Fruit grows at the end of it; 'tis of an Olive Colour shaped like a Bean, and about the same bigness, but not altogether so flat. The Tree is as big as an Apple-tree, with Branches not thick, yet spreading off. The Boughs are gross, the Leaves broad and round, and in substance pretty thick. This Fruit is soft and spongy when ripe, and so full of Juice that in biting it the Juice will run out on both sides of ones Mouths. It is very pleasant, and gratefully rough on the Tongue; and is accounted a very wholesome Fruit. This grows both in the *East* and *West Indies*, where I have seen and eaten of it.

The *Jenipah* or *Jenipapah* is a sort of Fruit of the Calabash or Gourd-kind. It is about the bigness of a Duck-Egg, and somewhat of an Oval Shape; and is of a grey Colour. The Shell is not altogether so thick nor hard as a Calabash: 'Tis full of whitish Pulp mixt with small flat Seeds; and both Pulp and Seeds must be taken into the Mouth, where sucking out the Pulp you spit out Seeds. It is of a sharp and pleasing Taste, and is very innocent. The Tree that bears it is much like an Ash, strait

ſtrait-bodied, and of a good heighth; clean from Limbs till near the top, where there branches forth a ſmall Head. The Rind is of a pale grey, and ſo is the Fruit. We us'd of this Tree to make Helves or Handles for Axes (for which it is very proper) in the Bay of *Campeachy*; where I have ſeen of them, and no where elſe but here. *An.* 1699.

Beſide theſe, here are many ſorts of Fruits which I have not met with any where but here; as *Ariſah*'s, *Mericaſah*'s, *Petango*'s, *&c. Ariſah*'s are an excellent Fruit, not much bigger than a large Cherry; ſhaped like a Catherine-Pear, being ſmall at the Stemb, and ſwelling bigger towards the end. They are of a greeniſh colour, and have ſmall Seeds as big as Muſtard-Seeds. They are ſomewhat tart, yet pleaſant, and very wholſom, and may be eaten by ſick People.

Mericaſah's, are an excellent Fruit, of which there are two ſorts; one growing on a ſmall Tree or Shrub, which is counted the beſt; the other growing on a kind of Shrub like a Vine, which they plant about Arbours to make a ſhade, having many broad Leaves. The Fruit is as big as a ſmall Orange, round and green. When they are ripe they are ſoft and fit to eat; full of white pulp mixt thick with little black Seeds, and there is no ſeparating one from the other, till they are in your

An. 1699. Mouth; when you ſuck in the white Pulp and ſpit out the Stones. They are tart, pleaſant, and very wholſome.

Petango's are a ſmall red Fruit, that grow alſo on ſmall Trees, and are as big as Cherries, but not ſo Globular, having one flat ſide, and alſo 5 or 6 ſmall protulerant Ridges. 'Tis a very pleaſant tart Fruit, and has a pretty large flattiſh Stone in the middle.

Petumbo's, are a yellow Fruit (growing on a ſhrub like a Vine) bigger than Cherries, with a pretty large Stone: Theſe are ſweet, but rough in the Mouth.

Mungaroo's, are a Fruit as big as Cherries, red on one ſide and white on the other ſide: They are ſaid to be full of ſmall Seeds, which are commonly ſwallowed in eating them.

Muckiſhaw's, are ſaid to be a Fruit as big as Crab-Apples, growing on large Trees. They have alſo ſmall Seeds in the middle, and are well taſted.

Ingwa's, are a Fruit like the Locuſt-Fruit, 4 Inches long, and one broad. They grow on high Trees.

Otee, is a Fruit as big as a large Coco-Nut. It hath a Husk on the outſide, and a large Stone within, and is a accounted a very fine Fruit.

Muſteran-

Musteran-de-ova's, are a round Fruit as big as large Hazel-Nuts, cover'd with thin brittle shells of a blackish colour: They have a small Stone in the middle, inclosed within a black pulpy substance, which is of a pleasant taste. The outside shell is chewed with the Fruit, and spit out with the Stone, when the pulp is suck'd from them. The Tree that bears this Fruit is tall, large, and very hard Wood. I have not seen any of these five last named Fruits, but had them thus described to me by an *Irish* Inhabitant of *Bahia*; tho' as to this last, I am apt to believe, I may have both seen and eaten of them in *Achin* in *Sumatra*. *An.* 1699.

Palm-Berries (called here *Dendees*) grow plentifully about *Bahia*; the largest are as big as Wall-nuts; they grow in bunches on the top of the Body of the Tree, among the Roots of the Branches or Leaves, as all Fruits of the Palm kind do. These are the same kind of Berries or Nuts as those they make the Palm-Oyl with on the Coast of *Guinea*, where they abound: And I was told that they make Oyl with them here also. They sometimes roast and eat them; but when I had one roasted to prove it, I did not like it.

Physick-Nuts, as our Seamen call them, are called here *Pineon*; and *Agnus Castus* is called here *Carrepat*: These both grow

An. 1699. here: so do *Mendibees*, a Fruit like *Physick-Nuts*. They scorch them in a Pan over the fire before they eat them.

Here are also great plenty of Cabbage-Trees, and other Fruits, which I did not get information about, and which I had not the opportunity of seeing; because this was not the Season, it being our Spring, and consequently their Autumn, when their best Fruits were gone, tho' some were left. However I saw abundance of wild Berries in the Woods and Field, but I could not learn their Names or Nature.

They have withal good plenty of ground Fruit, as *Callavances*, Pine-Apples, Pumkins, Water-Melons, Musk-Melons, Cucumbers; and Roots, as Yams, Potato's Cassava's, *&c.* Garden Herbs also good store; as Cabbages, Turnips, Onions, Leeks, and abundance of other Salading, and for the Pot. Drugs of several sorts, *viz.* Saffafras, Snake-Root, *&c.* Beside the Woods I mentioned for Dying, and other Uses, as Fustick, Speckled-wood, *&c.*

I brought home with me from hence a good number of Plants, dried between the leaves of Books; of some of the choicest of which, that are not spoil'd, I may give a Specimen at the *End* of the *Book*.

Here are said to be great plenty and variety of Wild-Fowl, *viz. Temma's*, *Maccaw's* (which are called here *Jackoo's*, and are a larger sort of Parrots, and scarcer) Parrots,

rots, Parakites, Flamingo's, Carrion-Crows, Chattering-Crows, Cockrecoes, Bill-Birds finely painted, Correſoes, Doves, Pigeons, *Jenetees*, Clocking-Hens, Crabcatchers, Galdens, Currecoo's, Moſcovy Ducks, common Ducks, Widgeons, Teal, Curlews, Men of War Birds, Booby's, Noddy's, Pelicans, *&c.* *An.* 1699.

The *Yemma* is bigger than a Swan, grey-feathered, with a long thick ſharp-pointed Bill.

The Carrion-Crow and Chattering-Crows, are called here *Mackeraw*'s, and are like thoſe I deſcribed in the *Weſt-Indies*, [*Vol.* II. *Part* II. *p.* 67.] The Bill of the Chattering-Crow is black, and the Upper-Bill is round, bending downwards like a Hawks-Bill, riſing up in a ridge almoſt ſemicircular, and very ſharp, both at the Ridge or Convexity, and at the Point or Extremity: The Lower-Bill is flat and ſhuts even with it. I was told by a *Portegueze* here, that their *Negro*-Wenches make Love-Potions with theſe Birds. And the *Portugueſe* care not to let them have any of theſe Birds, to keep them from that Superſtition: As I found one Afternoon when I was in the Fields with a Padre and another, who ſhot two of them, and hid them, as they ſaid, for that reaſon. They are not good Food, but their Bills are reckoned a good Antidote againſt Poiſon.

The

An. 1699. The *Bill-Birds* are ſo called by the *Engliſh*, from their monſtrous Bills, which are as big as their Bodies. I ſaw none of theſe Birds here, but ſaw ſeveral of the Breaſts flea'd off and dried, for the beauty of them; the Feathers were curiouſly colour'd with red, yellow, and Orange-colour.

The *Curreſo*'s (called here *Mackeraw*'s) are ſuch as are in the Bay of *Campeachy* [Vol. 2. Part 2. p. 67.]

Turtle-Doves are in great plenty here; and two ſorts of Wild Pigeons; the one ſort blackiſh, the other a light grey: The blackiſh or dark grey are the bigger, being as large as our Wood-Queſts, or Wood-Pigeons in *England*. Both ſorts are very good Meat; and are in ſuch plenty from *May* till *September*, that a Man may ſhoot 8 or 10 Dozen in ſeveral Shots at one ſtanding, in a cloſe miſty Morning, when they come to feed on Berries that grow in the Woods.

The *Jenetee* is a Bird as big as a Lark, with blackiſh Feathers, and yellow Legs and Feet. 'Tis accounted very wholſom Food.

Clocking-Hens, are much like the Crab-catchers, which I have deſcribed [*Vol.* II. *Part* 2. *p.* 70.] but the Legs are not altogether ſo long. They keep always in ſwampy wet places, tho' their Claws are like

like Land-Fowl's Claws. They make a Noiſe or *Cluck* like our Brood-Hens, or Dunghil-Hens, when they have Chickens, and for that reaſon they are called by the *Engliſh* Clocking Hens. There are many of them in the Bay of *Campeachy* (tho' I omitted to ſpeak of them there) and elſewhere in the *Weſt-Indies*. There are both here and there four ſorts of theſe long-leg'd Fowls, near a-kin to each other, as ſo many *Sub-Species* of the ſame Kind; *viz.* Crab catchers, Clocking-Hens, Galdens (which three are in ſhape and colour like Herons in *England*, but leſs; the *Galden*, the biggeſt of the three, the Crab-catcher the ſmalleſt;) and a fourth ſort which are black, but ſhaped like the other, having long Legs and ſhort Tails; theſe are about the bigneſs of *Crab-catchers*, and feed as they do. *An.* 1699.

Currecoos, are Water Fowls, as big as pretty large Chickens, of a bluiſh colour, with ſhort Legs and Tail; they feed alſo in ſwampy Ground, and are very good Meat. I have not ſeen of them elſewhere.

The Wild-Ducks here are ſaid to be of two ſorts, the *Muſcovy*, and the common-Ducks. In the wet Seaſon here are abundance of them, but in the dry time but few. Wigeon and Teal alſo are ſaid to be in great plenty here in the wet Seaſon.

To

An. 1699. To the Southward of *Bahia* there are also Ostridges in great plenty, tho', 'tis said, they are not so large as those of *Africa*: They are found chiefly in the Southern Parts of *Brasil*, especially among the large Savanahs near the River of *Plate*; and from thence further South towards the Streights of *Magellan*.

As for Tame Fowl at *Bahia*, the chief beside their Ducks, are Dunghil-Fowls, of which they have two sorts; one sort much of the size of our Cocks and Hens; the other very large: and the Feathers of these last are a long time coming forth; so that you see them very naked when half grown; but when they are full grown and well feathered, they appear very large Fowls, as indeed they are; neither do they want for price; for they are sold at *Bahia* for half a Crown or three Shillings apiece, just as they are brought first to Market out of the Countrey, when they are so lean as to be scarce fit to Eat.

The Land Animals here are Horses, black Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Rabbits, Hogs, Leopards, Tigers, Foxes, Monkeys, Pecary (a sort of wild Hogs, called here *Pica*) Armadillo, Alligaters, Guano's (called *Quittee*) Lizards, Serpents, Toads, Frogs, and a sort of Amphibious Creatures called by the *Portuguese Cachora's de agua*, in *English* Water-Dogs.

The

The Leopards and Tigers of this Country are said to be large and very fierce: But here on the Coast they are either destroyed, or driven back towards the heart of the Country; and therefore are seldom found but in the Borders and Out-plantations, where they oftentimes do Mischief. Here are three or four sorts of Monkeys, of different Sizes and Colours. One sort is very large; and another sort is very small: These last are ugly in Shape and Feature, and have a strong Scent of Musk. *An.* 1699.

Here are several sorts of Serpents, many of them vastly great, and most of them very venomous: As the Rattle-snake for one: and for Venome, a small Green Snake is bad enough, no bigger than the Stemb of a Tobacco-pipe, and about 18 Inches long, very common here.

They have here also the *Amphisbæna*, or Two-headed Snake, of a grey Colour, mixt with blackish Stripes, whose Bite is reckon'd to be incurable. 'Tis said to be blind, tho' it has two small Specks in each Head like Eyes: but whether it sees or not I cannot tell. They say it lives like a Mole, mostly under Ground; and that when it is found above Ground it is easily kill'd, because it moves but slowly: Neither is its Sight (if it hath any) so good as to discern any one that comes near to Kill it:

*An.*1699. as few of these Creatures fly at a Man, or hurt him but when he comes in their Way. 'Tis about 14 Inches long, and about the bigness of the inner joint of a Man's middle Finger; being of one and the same bigness from one end to the other, with a Head at each end, (as they said; for I cannot vouch it, for one I had was cut short at one end) and both alike in shape and bigness; and 'tis said to move with either Head formost, indifferently; whence 'tis called by the *Portugueze*, *Cobra de dos Cabesas*, the Snake with two Heads.

The small black Snake is a very venomous Creature.

There is also a grey Snake, with red and brown Spots all over its Back. 'Tis as big as a Man's Arm, and about 3 Foot long, and is said to be venomous. I saw one of these.

Here are two sorts of very large Snakes or Serpents: One of 'em a Land-snake, the other a Water-snake. The Land-snake is of a grey colour, and about 18 or 20 Foot long: Not very Venomous, but Ravenous. I was promised the sight of one of their Skins, but wanted opportunity.

The Water-snake is said to be near 30 Foot long. These live wholly in the Water, either in large Rivers, or great Lakes, and prey upon any Creature that comes within

within their reach, be it Man or Beaſt. *An.* 1699. They draw their Prey to them with their Tails: for when they ſee any thing on the Banks of the River or Lake where they lurk, they ſwing about their Tails 10 or 12 Foot over the Bank; and whatever ſtands within their Sweep is ſnatcht with great Violence into the River, and drowned by them. Nay 'tis reported very credibly that if they ſee only a ſhade of any Animal at all on the Water, they will flouriſh their Tails to bring in the Man or Beaſt whoſe ſhade they ſee, and are oftentimes too ſucceſsful in it. Wherefore Men that have Buſineſs near any place where theſe Water-Monſters are ſuſpected to lurk, are always provided with a Gun, which they often fire, and that ſcares them away, or keeps them quiet. They are ſaid to have great Heads, and ſtrong Teeth about 6 Inches long. I was told by an *Iriſh* Man who lived here, that his Wives Father was very near being taken by one of them about the time of my firſt Arrival here, when his Father was with him up in the Country: for the Beaſt flouriſht his Tail for him, but came not nigh enough by a yard or two; however it ſcared him ſufficiently.

The Amphibious Creatures here which I ſaid are called by the *Portugueſe Cuchora's de Agua*, or Water-dogs, are ſaid to be as big

An.1699. big as ſmall Maſtives, and are all hairy and ſhaggy from Head to Tail. They have 4 ſhort Legs, a pretty long Head and ſhort Tail; and are of a blackiſh colour. They live in freſh Water-ponds, and oftentimes come aſhore and Sun themſelves; but retire to the Water if aſſaulted. They are eaten, and ſaid to be good Food. Several of theſe Creatures which I have now ſpoken of I have not ſeen, but inform'd my ſelf about them while I was here at *Bahia*, from ſober and ſenſible Perſons among the Inhabitants, among whom I met with ſome that could ſpeak *Engliſh*.

In the Sea upon this Coaſt there is great ſtore and diverſity of Fiſh, *viz.* Jew-fiſh, for which there is a great Market at *Bahia* in *Lent*: Tarpom's, Mullets, Groopers, Snooks, Gar-fiſh (called here *Goolion*'s), *Goraſſes*, Barrama's, Coquinda's, Cavallie's, Cuchora's (or Dog-fiſh) Conger-Eeles, Herrings (as I was told) the *Serrew*, the *Olio de Boy*, (I write and ſpell them juſt as they were named to me) Whales, *&c.*

Here is alſo Shell-fiſh (tho' in leſs plenty about *Bahia* than on other parts of the Coaſt) *viz.* Lobſters, Craw-fiſh, Shrimps, Crabs, Oyſters of the common ſort, Conchs, Wilks, Cockles, Muſcles, Perriwinkles, *&c.* Here are three ſorts of Sea-Turtle, *viz.* Hawksbill, Loggerhead, and Green:

Green: but none of them are in any eſteem, neither *Spaniards* nor *Portugueſe* loving them: Nay they have a great Antipathy againſt them, and would much rather eat a Porpoſe, tho' our *Engliſh* count the Green Turtle very extraordinary Food. The Reaſon that is commonly given in the *Weſt-Indies* for the *Spaniards* not caring to eat of them, is the fear they have leſt being uſually foul-bodied, and many of them pox'd (lying, as they do, ſo promiſcuouſly with their Negrines and other She-ſlaves) they ſhould break out loathſomely like Lepers; which this ſort of Food, 'tis ſaid, does much incline Men to do, ſearching the Body, and driving out any ſuch groſs Humors: for which cauſe many of our *Engliſh* Valetudinarians have gone from *Jamaica* (tho' there they have alſo Turtle) to the I. *Caimanes*, at the Laying-time, to live wholly upon Turtle that then abound there; purpoſely to have their Bodies ſcour'd by this Food, and their Diſtempers driven out: and have been ſaid to have found many of them good Succeſs in it. But this by the way. The Hawkſ-bill-Turtle on this Coaſt of *Brazil* is moſt ſought after of any, for its Shell, which by Report of thoſe I have convers'd with at *Bahia*, is the cleareſt and beſt-clouded Tortoiſe-ſhell in the World. I had ſome of it ſhewn me, which was indeed as good *An.* 1699.

*An.*1699. as I ever saw. They get a pretty deal of it in some Parts on this Coast; but 'tis very dear.

Besides this Port of *Bahia de todos los Santos*, there are two more principal Ports on *Brazil*, where *European* Ships Trade, *viz. Pernambuc* and *Ria Janeira*; and I was told that there go as many Ships to each of these Places as to *Bahia*, and two Men of War to each Place for their Convoys. Of the other Ports in this Country none is of greater Note than that of St. *Paul*'s, where they gather much Gold; but the Inhabitants are said to be a sort of *Banditti*, or loose People that live under no Government: but their Gold brings them all sorts of Commodities that they need, as Cloths, Arms, Ammunition, &c. The Town is said to be large and strong.

CHAP.

An. 1699.

CHAP. III.

The A.'s Stay and Buſineſs at Bahia: *Of the Winds, and Seaſons of the Year there. His departure for* N. Holland. C. Salvadore. *The Winds on the* Braſilian *Coaſt; and* Abrohlo *Shoal; Fiſh, and Birds: The Shear-water Bird, and Cooking of Sharks. Exceſſive number of Birds about a dead Whale; of the Pintado-Bird, and the Petrel, &c. Of a Bird that ſhews the* C. of G. Hope *to be near: of the Sea-reckonings, and* Variations: *and a* Table *of all the* Variations *obſerv'd in this Voyage. Occurrences near the* Cape; *and the A.'s paſſing by it. Of the Weſterly Winds beyond it: A Storm, and its Preſages. The A.'s Courſe to* N. Holland; *and Signs of approaching it. Another* Abrohlo *Shole and Storm, and the A.'s Arrival on part of* N. Holland. *That part deſcrib'd; and* Shark's *Bay, where he firſt An-*

An. 1699.

chors. Of the Land there, Vegetables, Birds, &c. *A particular sort of* Guano: *Fish, and beautiful Shells ; Turtle, large Shark, and Water-Serpents. The A.'s removing to another part of* N. Holland: *Dolphins, Whales, and more Sea-Serpents: and of a* Passage *or* Streight *suspected here: Of the Vegetables, Birds, and Fish. He anchors on a third Part of* N. Holland, *and digs Wells, but brackish. Of the Inhabitants there, the great Tides, the Vegetables and Animals,* &c.

MY stay here at *Bahia* was about a Month: during which time the Vice Roy of *Goa* came hither from thence in a great Ship, said to be richly laden with all sorts of *India* Goods; but she did not break Bulk here, being bound home for *Lisbon:* only the Vice-Roy intended to refresh his Men (of whom he had lost many, and most of the rest were very sickly, having been 4 Months in their Voyage hither) and so to take in Water, and depart for *Europe*, in Company with the other

Por-

Portugueſe Ships thither Bound ; who had Orders to be ready to Sail by the twentieth of *May*. He deſir'd me to carry a Letter for him, directed to his Succeſſor, the new Vice-Roy of *Goa*: Which I did ; ſending it thither afterwards by Captain *Hammond*, whom I found near the *Cape of Good Hope*. The Refreſhing my Men, and taking in Water, was the main alſo of my Buſineſs here ; beſide the having the better opportunity to compoſe the Diſorders among my Crew : Which, as I have before related, were grown to ſo great a Heighth, that they could not without great Difficulty be appeaſed : However, finding Opportunity, during my ſtay in this Place, to allay in ſome meaſure the Ferment that had been raiſed among my Men, I now ſet my ſelf to provide for the carrying on of my Voyage with more Heart than before, and put all Hands to work, in order to it, as faſt as the backwardneſs of my Men would permit ; who ſhew'd continually their unwillingneſs to proceed farther. Beſides, their Heads were generally fill'd with ſtrange Notions of Southerly Winds that were now ſetting in (and there had been already ſome Flurries of them) *An.* 1699.

An. 1699. which, as they surmiz'd, would hinder any farther Attempts of going on to the Southward, so long as they should last.

The Winds begin to shift here in *April* and *September*, and the Seasons of the Year (the Dry and the Wet) alter with them. In *April* the Southerly Winds make their entrance on this Coast, bringing in the Wet Season, with violent Tornado's, Thunder and Lightning, and much Rain. In *September* the other Coasting Trade, at East North East comes in, and clears the Sky, bringing fair Weather. This, as to the change of Wind, is what I have obsery'd Vol. II. Part 3. p. 19. but as to the change of Weather accompanying it so exactly here at *Bahia*, this is a particular Exception to what I have Experienc'd in all other Places of South Latitudes that I have been in between the *Tropicks*, or those I have heard of; for there the Dry Seasons sets in, in *April*, and the Wet about *October* or *November*, sooner or later (as I have said that they are, in South Latitudes, the Reverse of the Seasons, or Weather, in the same Months in N. Latitudes Vol. II. Part 3. p. 77.) whereas on this Coast of *Brazil*, the Wet Season comes

comes in in *April*, at the same time that Jan. 1699.
it doth in N. Latitudes, and the Dry (as
I have said here) in *September*; the Rains
here not lasting so far in the year as in o-
ther Places: for in *September* the Weather
is usually so fair, that in the latter part of
that Month they begin to cut their Su-
gar-Canes here, as I was told; for I en-
quired particularly about the Seasons:
Though this, as to the Season of cut-
ting of Canes, which I was now as-
sur'd to be in *September*, agrees not very
well with what I was formerly told
[Vol. II. Part 3. p. 82.] that in *Brazil*
they cut the Canes in *July*. And so, as to
what is said a little lower in the same
Page, that in managing their Canes they
are not confin'd to the Seasons, this ought
to have been expres'd only of Planting
them; for they never cut them but in the
Dry Season.

But to return to the Southerly Winds,
which came in (as I expected they would)
while I was here: These daunted my
Ship's Company very much, tho' I had
told them they were to look for them:
But they being ignorant as to what I told
them farther, that these were only Coast-
ing-Winds, sweeping the Shore to about
40 or 50 Leagues in breadth from it; and
imagining that they had blown so all the
Sea over, between *America* and *Africa*;

An. 1699. and being confirm'd in this their Opinion by the *Portugueſe* Pilots of the *European* Ships, with whom ſeveral of my Officers converſed much, and who were themſelves as ignorant that theſe were only Coaſting Trade-Winds (themſelves going away before them, in their return homewards, till they croſs the Line, and ſo having no experience of the Breadth of them) being thus poſſeſs'd with a Conceit that we could not Sail from hence till *September*; this made them ſtill the more remiſs in their Duties, and very liſtleſs to the getting Things in a readineſs for our Departure. However I was the more diligent my Self to have the Ship ſcrub'd, and to ſend my Water-Casks aſhore to get them trim'd, my Beer being now out. I went alſo to the Governor to get my Water fill'd; for here being but one Watering-place (and the Water running low, now at the end of the Dry Seaſon) it was always ſo crouded with the *European* Ships Boats, who were preparing to be gone, that my Men could ſeldom come nigh it, till the Governor very kindly ſent an Officer to clear the Water-place for my Men, and to ſtay there till my Water-Casks were all full, whom I ſatisfied for his Pains. Here I alſo got Aboard 9 or 10 Tun of Ballaſt, and made my Boatſwain fit the Rig-

Rigging that was amiſs: and I enquired alſo of my particular Officers whoſe Buſineſs it was, whether they wanted any Stores, eſpecially Pitch and Tar; for that here I wou'd ſupply my ſelf before I proceeded any farther: but they ſay they had enough, tho' it did not afterwards prove ſo. *An.* 1699.

I commonly went aſhore every day, either upon Buſineſs, or to recreate my ſelf in the Fields, which were very pleaſant, and the more for a ſhower of Rain now and then, that uſhers in the Wet Seaſon. Several ſorts of good Fruits were alſo ſtill remaining, eſpecially Oranges, which were in ſuch plenty, that I and all my Company ſtock'd our ſelves for our Voyage with them, and they did us a great kindneſs; and we took in alſo a good quantity of Rum and Sugar: But for Fowls, they being here lean and dear, I was glad I had ſtockt my ſelf at St. *Jago*. But by the little care my Officers took for freſh Proviſions, one might conclude, they did not think of going much farther. Beſides, I had like to have been imbroiled with the Clergy here (of the *Inquiſition*, as I ſuppoſe) and ſo my Voyage might have been hindred. What was ſaid to them of me, by ſome of my Company that went aſhore, I know not; but I was aſſur'd by a Merchant there, that if they got me into their Clutches (and

it

An. 1699. it ſeems, when I was laſt aſhore they had narrowly watch'd me) the Governor himſelf could not releaſe me. Beſides I might either be murther'd in the Streets, as he ſent me word, or Poyſoned, if I came aſhore any more; and therefore he adviſed me to ſtay aboard. Indeed I had now no further Buſineſs aſhore but to take leave of the Governor, and therefore took his Advice.

Our Stay here was till the 23d of *April*. I would have gone before if I could ſooner have fitted my ſelf; but was now earneſt to be gone, becauſe this Harbour lies open to the S. and S. S. W. which are raging Winds here, and now was the Seaſon for them. We had had two or three Touches of them; and one pretty ſevere: and the Ships ride there ſo near each other, that if a Cable ſhould fail, or an Anchor ſtart, you are inſtantly aboard of one Ship or other: and I was more afraid of being diſabled here in Harbour by theſe bluſtring Winds, than diſcouraged by them, as my People were, from proſecuting the Voyage; for at preſent I even wiſh'd for a briſk Southerly Wind as ſoon as I ſhould be once well out of the Harbour, to ſet me the ſooner into the True General Trade-Wind.

The Tide of Flood being ſpent, and having a fine Land-Breez on the 23d. in

the

the Morning, I went away from the An- *An.*1699.
choring-place before 'twas light; and then
lay by till Day-light that we might see the better how to go out of the Harbour. I had a Pilot belonging to Mr. *Cock* who went out with me, to whom I gave three Dollars; but I found I could as well have gone out my Self, by the Soundings I made at coming in. The Wind was E. by N. and fair Weather. By 10 a Clock I was got past all danger, and then sent away my Pilot. At 12 Cape *Salvadore* bore N. distant 6 Leagues, and we had the Winds between the E. by N. and S. E. a considerable time, so that we kept along near the Shore, commonly in sight of it. The Southerly Blasts had now left us again; for they come at first in short Flurries, and shift to other Points (for 10 or 12 days sometimes) before they are quite set in: And we had uncertain Winds, between Sea and Land-Breezes, and the Coasting-Trade, which was its self unsetled.

The Easterly-Winds at present made me doubt I should not weather a great Shoal which lies in Lat. between 18 deg. and 19 deg. S. and runs a great way into the Sea, directly from the Land, Easterly. Indeed the Weather was fair (and continued so a good while) so that I might the better avoid any Danger from it: and if the Wind came to the Southward I knew

An. 1699. I could ſtretch off to Sea; ſo that I jogg'd on couragiouſly. The 27th of *April* we ſaw a ſmall Brigantine under the Shore plying to the Southward. We alſo ſaw many Men of War-birds and Boobies, and abundance of *Albicore*-Fiſh. Having ſtill fair Weather, ſmall Gales, and ſome Calms, I had the opportunity of trying the Current, which I found to ſet ſometimes Northerly and ſometimes Southerly: and therefore knew I was ſtill within the Verge of the Tides. Being now in the Lat. of the *Abrohlo* Shoals, which I expected to meet with, I ſounded, and had Water leſſening from 40 to 33. and ſo to 25 Fathom: but then it roſe again to 33, 35, 37. *&c.* all Coral Rocks. Whilſt we were on this Shoal (which we croſst towards the further part of it from Land, where it lay deep, and ſo was not dangerous) we caught a great many Fiſh with Hook and Line; and by evening Amplitude we had 6 deg. 38 min. Eaſt Variation. This was the 27th of *April*; we were then in Lat. 18 deg. 13 min. S. and Eaſt Longitude from Cape *Salvadore* 31 min. On the 29th, being then in Lat. 18 deg. 39 min. S. we had ſmall Gales from the W. N. W. to the W. S. W. often ſhifting. The 30th we had the Winds from W. to S. S. E. Squals and Rain: and we ſaw ſome Dolphins and other Fiſh about us. We were now

now out of sight of Land, and had been so 4 or 5 Days: but the Wind's now hanging in the South was an apparent Sign that we were still too nigh the Shore to receive the True General East-Trade; as the Easterly Winds we had before shew'd that we were too far off the Land to have the Benefit of the Coasting South-Trade: and the faintness of both these Winds, and their often shifting from the S. S. W. to the S. E. with Squalls, Rain and small Gales, were a Confirmation of our being between the Verge of the S. Coasting-Trade, and that of the True Trade; which is here, regularly, S. E. *An.* 1699.

The third of *May* being in Lat. 20 deg. 00 min. and Merid. distance West from Cape *Salvadore* 234 Miles, the Variation was 7 deg. 00 min. We saw no Fowl but Shear-waters, as our Sea-men call them, being a small black Fowl that sweep the Water as they fly, and are much in the Seas that lie without either of the *Tropicks:* they are not eaten. We caught 3 small Sharks, each 6 Foot 4 Inches long; and they were very good Food for us. The next day we caught 3 more Sharks of the same size, and we eat them also, esteeming them as good Fish boil'd and prest, and then stew'd with Vinegar and Pepper.

We

An. 1699. We had nothing of Remark from the 3d of *May* to the 10th, only now and then seeing a small Whale spouting up the Water. We had the Wind Easterly, and we ran with it to the Southward, running in this time from the Lat. of 20 deg. 00 m. to 29 deg. 5 min. S. and having, then, 7 d. 3 m. E. Long. from C. *Salvadore*; the Variation increasing upon us, at present, notwithstanding we went East. We had all along a great difference between the Morning and Evening Amplitudes; usually a degree or two, and sometimes more. We were now in the True Trade, and therefore made good way to the Southward, to get without the Verge of the General Trade-Wind into a Westerly Wind's way, that might carry us towards the Cape of *Good Hope*. By the 12th of *May*, being in Lat. 31 deg. 10 min. we began to meet with Westerly Winds, which freshned on us, and did not leave us till a little before we made the Cape. Sometimes it blew so hard that it put us under a fore-course; especially in the Night: but in the day-time we had commonly our Main Top-sail rift. We met with nothing of moment; only we past by a dead Whale, and saw millions (as I may say) of Sea-Fowls about the Carkass (and as far round about it as we could see) some Feeding, and the rest flying about, or sitting.

ting on the Water, waiting to take their Turns. We first discovered the Whale by the Fowls; for indeed I did never see so many Fowls at once in my Life before, their Numbers being inconceivably great: They were of divers sorts, in Bigness, Shape and Colour. Some were almost as big as Geese, of a grey Colour, with White Breasts, and with such Bills, Wings, and Tails. Some were *Pintado* Birds, as big as Ducks, and speckled Black and White. Some were Shear-waters; some Petrels; and there were several sorts of large Fowls. We saw of these Birds, especially the *Pintado* birds, all the Sea over from about 200 Leagues distant from the Coast of *Brazil*, to within much the same distance of *New Holland*. The *Pintado* is a Southern Bird, and of that Temperate Zone; for I never saw of them much to the Norward of 30 deg. S. The *Pintado*-bird is as big as a Duck; but appears, as it flies, about the bigness of a tame Pigeon, having a short Tail, but the Wings very long, as most Sea-Fowls have; especially such as these that fly far from the Shore, and seldom come nigh it: for their Resting is sitting afloat upon the Water; but they lay, I suppose, ashore. There are three sorts of these Birds, all of the same make and bigness, and are only different in Colour. The first is black all over: *An.* 1699.

The

An. 1699. The second sort are grey, with white Bellies and Breasts. The third sort, which is the true *Pintado*, or Painted-bird, is curiously spotted white and black. Their Heads, and the tips of their Wings and Tails, are black for about an Inch; and their Wings are also edg'd quite round with such a small black List: only within the black on the tip of their Wings there is a white Spot seeming as they fly (for then their Spots are best seen) as big as a Half-crown. All this is on the outside of the Tails and Wings; and as there is a white Spot in the black Tip of the Wings, so there is in the middle of the Wings which is white, a black Spot; but this, towards the Back of the Bird, turns gradually to a dark grey. The Back its self, from the Head to the Tip of the Tail, and the Edge of the Wings next to the Back, are all over-spotted with fine small, round, white and black Spots, as big as a Silver Two-pence, and as close as they can stick one by another: The Belly, Thighs, Sides, and inner part of the Wings are of a light Grey. These Birds, of all these sorts, fly many together, never high, but almost sweeping the Water. We shot one awhile after on the Water in a Calm, and a Water-Spaniel we had with us brought it in: I have given a Picture of it [See *Birds*. Fig. 1.] but it was so damaged, that the Picture doth

Place this P. 96.

F. 2. P. 123.

This very much resembles the Guarauna, described, and figured by Piso.

F. 1.

The Pintado Bird
P. 96.

doth not ſhew it to advantage; and its Spots are beſt ſeen when the Feathers are ſpread as it flies. *An.* 1699.

The Petrel is a Bird not much unlike a Swallow, but ſmaller, and with a ſhorter Tail. 'Tis all over black, except a white Spot on the Rump. They fly ſweeping like Swallows, and very near the Water. They are not ſo often ſeen in fair Weather; being Foul-weather Birds, as our Seamen call them, and preſaging a Storm when they come about a Ship; who for that Reaſon don't love to ſee them. In a Storm they will hover cloſe under the Ship's Stern, in the Wake of the Ship (as 'tis call'd) or the ſmoothneſs which the Ship's paſſing has made on the Sea: and there as they fly (gently then) they pat the Water alternately with their Feet, as if they walkt upon it; tho' ſtill upon the Wing. And from hence the Seamen give them the name of *Petrels*, in alluſion to St. *Peter*'s walking upon the Lake of *Genneſareth*.

We alſo ſaw many Bunches of Sea-weeds in the Lat. of 39. 32. and by Judgment, near the Meridian of the Iſland *Triſtian d'Aconha*: and then we had about 2 d. 20 min. Eaſt Variation; which was now again decreaſing as we ran to the Eaſtward, till near the Meridian of *Aſcention*; where we found little or no Variation: But from thence, as we ran farther to the Eaſt, our Variation increaſed Weſterly.

An. 1699. Two days before I made the Cape of *G. Hope*, my Variation was 7 deg. 58 min. West. I was then in 43 deg. 27 min. East Longit. from C. *Salvador*, being in Lat. 35 deg. 30 min. this was the first of *June*. The second of *June* I saw a large black Fowl, with a whitish flat Bill, fly by us; and took great notice of it, because in the *East-India* Waggoner, or Pilot-book, there is mention made of large Fowls, as big as Ravens, with white flat Bills and black Feathers, that fly not above 30 Leagues from the *Cape*, and are lookt on as a Sign of ones being near it. My Reckoning made me then think my self above 90 Leagues from the *Cape*, according to the Longitude which the *Cape* hath in the common Sea-Charts: so that I was in some doubt, whether these were the right Fowls spoken of in the Waggoner; or whether those Fowls might not fly farther off Shore than is there mentioned; or whether, as it prov'd, I might not be nearer the *Cape* than I reckoned my self to be: for I found, soon after, that I was not then above 25 or 30 Leagues at most from the Cape. Whether the fault were in the Charts laying down the *Cape* too much to the East from *Brazil*, or were rather in our Reckoning, I could not tell: but our Reckonings are liable to such Uncertainties from Steerage, Log, Currents, Half Minute-

Minute-Glaſſes, and ſometimes want of Care, as in ſo long a Run cauſe often a difference of many Leagues in the whole Account. *An.* 1699.

Moſt of my Men that kept Journals imputed it to the Half-Minute-glaſſes; and indeed we had not a good Glaſs in the Ship beſide the Half-watch or Two Hour-Glaſſes. As for our Half-Minute-Glaſſes we tried them all at ſeveral times, and we found thoſe that we had us'd from *Brazil* as much too ſhort, as others we had us'd before were too long: which might well make great Errors in thoſe ſeveral Reckonings. A Ship ought therefore to have its Glaſſes very exact: and beſides, an extraordinary Care ought to be uſed in heaving the Log, for fear of giving too much Stray-Line in a moderate Gale; and alſo to ſtop quickly in a brisk Gale; for when a Ship runs 8, 9, or 10 Knots, half a Knot or a Knot is ſoon run out, and not heeded: But to prevent danger, when a Man thinks himſelf near Land, the beſt way is to look out betimes, and lie by in the Night: for a Commander may err eaſily himſelf; beſide the Errors of thoſe under him, tho' never ſo carefully eyed.

Another thing that ſtumbled me here was the *Variation*, which, at this time, by the laſt Amplitude I had I found to be but 7 deg. 58 min. W. whereas the Variation

An. 1699. at the *Cape* (from which I found my self not 30 Leagues distant) was then computed, and truly, about 11 Deg. or more: And yet a while after this, when I was got 10 Leagues to the Eastward of the *Cape*, I found the Variation but 10 Deg. 40 Min. W. whereas it should have been rather more than at the *Cape*. These Things, I confess, did puzzle me: neither was I fully satisfied as to the Exactness of the taking the Variation at Sea: For in a great Sea, which we often meet with, the Compass will traverse with the motion of the Ship; besides the Ship may and will deviate somewhat in Steering, even by the best Helmsmen: And then when you come to take an *Azimuth*, there is often some difference between him that looks at the Compass, and the Man that takes the Altitude heighth of the Sun; and a small Error in each, if the Error of both should be one way, will make it wide of any great Exactness. But what was most shocking to me, I found that the Variation did not always increase or decrease in proportion to the Degrees of Longitude East or West; as I had a Notion they might do to a certain Number of Degrees of Variation East or West, at such or such particular Meridians. But finding in this Voyage that the Difference of Variation did not bear a regular proportion to the difference of Longitude, I

was

was much pleas'd to see it thus Observ'd in a Scheme shewn me after my Return home, wherein are represented the several Variations in the *Atlantick* Sea, on both sides the Equator; and there, the Line of no Variation in that Sea is not a Meridian Line, but goes very oblique, as do those also which shew the Increase of Variation on each side of it. In that Draught there is so large an Advance made as well towards the Accounting for those seemingly Irregular Increases and Decreases of Variation towards the S. E. Coast of *America*, as towards the fixing a general Scheme or System of the Variation every where, which would be of such great Use in Navigation, that I cannot but hope that the Ingenious Author, Capt. *Halley*, who to his profound Skill in all Theories of these kinds, hath added and is adding continually Personal Experiments, will e'er long oblige the World with a fuller Discovery of the Course of the Variation, which hath hitherto been a Secret. For my part I profess my self unqualified for offering at any thing of a General Scheme; but since Matter of Fact, and whatever increases the History of the Variation, may be of use towards the setling or confirming the Theory of it, I shall here once for all insert a *Table* of all the *Variations* I observ'd beyond the *Equator* in this Voyage, both *An.* 1699.

An. 1699. in going out, and returning back; and what Errors there may be in it, I ſhall leave to be Corrected by the Obſervations of Others.

A Table of Variations.

1699.		D.	M. S. Lat.	D.	M. Longit.	D.	M. Variat.
Mar.	14	6	15	1	47 *a*	3	27 E
	21	12	45	12	9	3	27
Apr.	25	14	49	00	10 *b*	7	0
	28	18	13	00	31	6	38
	30	19	00	2	20	6	30
May	2	19	22	3	51	8	15
	3	20	1	3	40	7	0
	5	22	47	3	48	9	40
	6	24	23	3	53	7	36
	7	25	44	3	53	10	15
	8	26	47	4	35	7	14
	9	28	9	5	50	9	45
	10	29	5	7	3	11	41
	11	29	23	7	38	12	47
	17	34	58	18	43	5	40
	18	34	54	19	06	6	19
	19	35	48	19	45	5	6
	23	39	42	27	1	2	55
	25	39	11	31	35	2	0
June	1	35	30	43	27	7	58 W

a W. from *St. Jago.*
b E. from C. *Salvador* in *Brazil.*

June

1699.	D.	M. S. Lat.	D.	M. Longit.		D.	M. Variat.	
June	5	35 8	00	23	*c*	10	40	W
	6	36 7	3	6		11	10	
	8	36 17	10	3		15	00	
	9	35 59	12	0		19	38	
	12	35 20	20	18		21	35	
	14	35 5	26	13		23	50	
	15	34 51	29	24		25	56	
	17	34 27	36	8		24	54	
	19	34 17	39	24		25	29	
	20	34 15	42	25		24	22	
	22	33 34	45	41		22	15	
	25	35 8	45	28		24	30	
	28	36 40	49	33		22	50	
	29	36 40	53	12		22	44	
	30	36 15	56	22		21	40	
July	1	35 35	58	44		19	45	
	4	33 32	66	22		16	40	
	6	31 30	68	34		12	20	
	7	31 45	69	00		12	2	
	10	32 39	70	21		13	36	
	11	33 4	72	00		12	29	
	13	31 17	74	43		10	0	
	15	29 20	75	25		10	28	
	18	28 16	78	29		9	51	
	23	26 43	84	19		9	11	
	24	26 28	85	20		8	9	
	25	26 14	85	52		8	40	
	26	25 36	86	21		8	20	

c E. from C. *G. Hope.*

An. 1699.

1699.	D.	M. S. Lat.	D.	M. Longit.		D.	M. Variat.	
July	27	26 43	86	16		7	0	W
	29	27 38	87	25		8	20	
	31	26 54	88	1		9	0	
Aug.	5	25 30	86	3		7	24	
	15	24 41	86	2	*d*	6	6	
	17	23 2	00	22		7	6	
	20	19 37	3	00		7	00	
	24	19 52	4	41		7	7	
	25	19 45	5	10		6	40	
	27	19 24	6	11		5	18	
	28	18 38	6	57		6	12	
Sept.	6	17 16	9	18		4	3	
	7	16 9	8	57		2	7	
	8	15 37	9	34		2	20	
	10	13 55	10	55		1	47	
	11	13 12	11	42		1	47	
Dec.	29	5 1	6	34	*e*	1	2	E
1700. *Jan.*	3	1 32	6	53		4	8	
Feb.	13	0 9	2	48	*f*	4	0	
	16	0 12	7	31		6	26	
	21	0 12	15	23		8	45	
	23	0 43	18	00		8	45	
	27	2 43	19	41		9	50	
Mar.	10	5 10	00	5	*g*	1	0	
	13	5 35	00	44	*h*	9	0	
	30	5 15	6	4		8	25	W
Apr.	6	3 32	8	25		7	16	

d E. from *Sharks-Bay* in *N. Holland.*
e E. from *Babao*-Bay in J. *Timor.*
f E. from C. *Maba* in N. *Guinea.*
g E. from C. *St. George* on I. *N. Britannia.*
h W. from *ditto.*

April

1700.		D. M. S. Lat.	D. M. Longit.		D. M. Variat.	
April	22	1 32	00 37	*i*	3 00	W
May	1	3 00		*k*	2 15	E
	24	9 59	00 25	*l*	0 15	W
	27	14 33	3 30		1 25	
June	2	19 44	8 7		5 38	
	3	19 51	9 58		6 10	
	4	19 46	11 6		6 20	
	5	20 00	12 22		4 58	
	6	20 00	14 17		7 20	
	9	19 59	16 01		6 32	
	11	9 57	17 42		8 1	
	12	19 48	19 0		6 0	
Nov.	7	21 26		*m*	9 0	
	14	27 1	35 35		16 50	
	15	27 10	36 34		18 57	
	16	27 11	37 54		17 24	
	19	28 14	41 40		19 39	
	21	29 24	44 47		20 50	
	23	29 42	47 34		21 38	
	24	30 16	49 26		26 00	
	25	30 40	51 24		22 38	
	27	31 51	55 5		22 40	
	29	32 55	56 28		27 10	
	30	31 55	57 25		27 10	
Dec.	1	31 57	58 17		24 30	
	2	31 57	59 33		27 57	
	4	32 3	61 45		24 50	

i W. from C. *Maba.*
k At Anchor off I. *Ceram.*
l W. from *Babao*-Bay.
m W. from *Princes* Isle by *Java*-Head.

Dec.

An. 1699.

1700.	D.	M. S. Lat.	D.	M. Longit.	D.	M. Variat.
Dec.	6	32 15	66	00	23	30 W
	7	37 28	68	36	24	48
	8	33 49	64	38	21	53
	9	32 49	70	09	24	00
	11	32 50	71	45	21	15
	13	31 55	72	32	20	16
	14	31 35	73	39	20	00
	15	32 21	75	22	20	00
	17	33 5	79	39	18	42
	18	33 0	80	39	17	15
	21	34 39	82	46	16	41
	22	34 36	83	19	14	36
	23	34 21	83	42	14	00
	25	34 38	84	21	14	00
1701. *Jan.*	15	31 25	2	32 *n*	10	20
	16	30 5	4	42	9	36
	17	28 46	6	8	8	25
	18	27 26	7	32	7	40
	19	26 11	9	9	7	30
	20	25 00	10	49	7	9
	21	23 42	12	34	6	55
	22	22 51	14	10	5	56
	23	21 48	15	17	5	32
	24	21 24	15	51	4	56
	36	19 57	16	48	4	20
	27	19 10	17	22	3	24
	28	18 13	18	23	4	00
	29	17 22	19	29	2	00

n W. from the *Table*-Land at C. *G. Hope.*

Feb.

1701.		D. M. S. Lat.	D. M. Longit.	D. M. Variat.
Feb.	16	12 52	3 8 *o*	1 50 W
	17	11 55	4 42	1 10
	18	11 17	5 30	0 20
	19	10 22	6 32	1 10
	21	We made the I. *Ascention.*		

o W. from *Santa Helena.*

But

*An.*1699. But to return from this Digreſſion: Having fair Weather, and the Winds hanging Southerly, I jog'd on to the Eaſtward, to make the *Cape*. On the third of *June* we ſaw a Sail to Leeward of us, ſhewing *Engliſh* Colours. I bore away to ſpeak with her, and found her to be the *Antelope* of *London*, commanded by Captain *Hammond*, and bound for the Bay of *Bengal* in the Service of the *New-Eaſt-India* Company. There were many Paſſengers aboard, going to ſettle there under Sir *Edward Littleton*, who was going Chief thither: I went aboard, and was known by Sir *Edward*, and Mr. *Hedges*, and kindly received and treated by them and the Commander; who had been afraid of us before, tho' I had ſent one of my Officers aboard. They had been in at the *Cape*, and came from thence the Day before, having ſtockt themſelves with Refreſhments. They told me that they were by Reckoning, 60 Miles to the Weſt of the *Cape*. While I was aboard them, a fine ſmall Weſterly Wind ſprang up; therefore I ſhortned my ſtay with them, becauſe I did not deſign to go in to the *Cape*. When I took leave I was preſented with half a Mutton, 12 Cabbages, 12 Pumkins, 6 Pound of Butter, 6 Couple of Stockfiſh, and a quantity of Parſnips; ſending them ſome Oatmeal, which they wanted.

From

From my first setting out from *England*, I did not design to touch at the *Cape*; and that was one Reason why I touch'd at *Brazil*, that there I might refresh my Men, and prepare them for a long Run to *New Holland*. We had not yet seen the Land; but about 2 in the Afternoon we saw the *Cape*-Land bearing East, at above 16 Leagues distance: And Captain *Hammond* being also bound to double the *Cape*, we jog'd on together this Afternoon and the next Day, and had several fair Sights of it; which may be seen [*Table* III. No. 6. 7. 8.] *An.* 1699.

To proceed, having still a Westerly Wind, I jog'd on in company with the *Antelope*, till Sunday *June* the 4th at 4 in the Afternoon, when we parted; they steering away for the *East-Indies*, and I keeping an E. S. E. Course, the better to make my way for *New Holland*: For tho' *New Holland* lies North-Easterly from the *Cape*, yet all Ships bound towards that Coast, or the Streights of *Sundy*, ought to keep for a while in the same Parallel, or in a Lat. between 35 and 40. at least a little to the S. of the East, that they may continue in a variable Winds way; and not venture too soon to stand so far to the North, as to be within the verge of the Trade-Wind, which will put them by their Easterly Course. The Wind increased upon us; but we

An. 1699. we had yet ſight of the *Antelope*, and of the Land too, till *Tueſday* the 6th of *June*: And then we ſaw alſo by us an inumerable Company of Fowls of divers ſorts; ſo that we lookt about to ſee if there were not another dead Whale, but ſaw none.

The Night before, the Sun ſet in a black Cloud, which appeared juſt like Land; and the Clouds above it were gilded of a dark red Colour. And on the *Tueſday*, as the Sun drew near the Horizon, the Clouds were gilded very prettily to the Eye, tho' at the ſame time my Mind dreaded the Conſequences of it. When the Sun was now not above 2 deg. high, it entered into a dark ſmoaky-coloured Cloud that lay parallel with the Horizon, from whence preſently ſeem'd to iſſue many dusky blackiſh Beams. The Sky was at this time covered with ſmall hard Clouds (as we call ſuch as lie ſcattering about, not likely to Rain) very thick one by another; and ſuch of them as lay next to the Bank of Clouds at the Horizon, were of a pure Gold colour to 3 or 4 deg. high above the Bank: From theſe to about 10 deg. high they were redder, and very bright; above them they were of a darker Colour ſtill, to about 60 or 70 deg. high; where the Clouds began to be of their common Colour. I took the more particular Notice of all this, becauſe I have generally obſerved ſuch colour'd Clouds to appear

pear before an approaching Storm: And this being Winter here, and the time for bad Weather, I expected and provided for a violent Blaſt of Wind, by riffing our Topſails, and giving a ſtrict charge to my Officers to hand them or take them in, if the Wind ſhould grow ſtronger. The Wind was now at W. N. W. a very brisk Gale. About 12 a Clock at Night we had a pale whitiſh Glare in the N. W. which was another Sign, and intimated the Storm to be near at hand; and the Wind increaſing upon it, we preſently handed our Topſails, furled the Mainſail, and went away only with our Foreſail. Before 2 in the Morning it came on very fierce, and we kept right before Wind and Sea, the Wind ſtill increaſing: But the Ship was very governable, and Steer'd incomparably well. At 8 in the Morning we ſettled our Fore-Yard, lowering it 4 or 5 Foot, and we ran very ſwiftly; eſpecially when the Squals of Rain or Hail, from a black Cloud, came over head, for then it blew exceſſive hard. Theſe, tho' they did not laſt long, yet came very thick and faſt one after another. The Sea alſo ran very high: But we running ſo violently before Wind and Sea, we Shipt little or no Water; tho' a little waſht into our upper Deck-Ports; and with it a Scuttle or Cuttle-Fiſh was caſt upon the Carriage of a Gun. *An.* 1699.

The

An. 1699. The Wind blew extraordinary hard all *Wednesday*, the 7th of *June*, but abated of its fierceness before Night: Yet it continued a brisk Gale till about the 16th, and still a moderate one till the 19th Day; by which time we had run about 600 Leagues: For the most part of which time the Wind was in some point of the West, *viz.* from the W. N. W. to the S. by W. It blew hardest when at W. or between the W. and S. W. but after it veered more Southerly the foul Weather broke up: This I observed at other times also in these Seas, that when the Storms at West veered to the Southward they grew less; and that when the Wind came to the E. of the S. we had still smaller Gales, Calms, and fair Weather. As for the Westerly Winds on that side the *Cape*, we like them never the worse for being violent, for they drive us the faster to the Eastward; and are therefore the only Winds coveted by those who sail towards such parts of the *East-Indies*, as lie South of the Equator; as *Timor*, *Java*, and *Sumatra*; and by the Ships bound for *China*, or any other that are to pass through the Streights of *Sundy*. Those Ships having once past the *Cape*, keep commonly pretty far Southerly, on purpose to meet with these West Winds, which in the Winter Season of these Climates they soon meet with; for then the Winds are generally Westerly at the

the *Cape*, and especially to the Southward of it: But in their Summer Months they get to the Southward of 40 deg. usually e'er they meet with the Westerly Winds. I was not at this time in a higher Lat. than 36 deg. 40 min. and oftentimes was more Northerly, altering my Latitude often as Winds and Weather requir'd; for in such long Runs 'tis best to shape ones Course according to the Winds. And if in Steering to the East, we should be obliged to bear a little to the N. or S. of it, 'tis no great matter; for 'tis but Sailing 2 or 3 Points from the Wind, when 'tis either Northerly or Southerly; and this not only easeth the Ship from straining, but shortens the way more than if a Ship was kept close on a Wind, as some Men are fond of doing. *An.* 1699.

The 19th of *June* we were in Lat. 34 deg. 17 min. S. and Long. from the *Cape* 39 deg. 24 min. E. and had small Gales and Calms. The Winds were at N. E. by E. and continued in some part of the E. till the 27th Day. When it having been some time at N. N. E. it came about at N. and then to the W. of the N. and continued in the West-board (between the N. N. W. and S. S. W.) till the 4th of *July*; in which time we ran 782 Miles; then the Winds came about again to the East, we reckoning our selves to be in a Meridian 1100 L. East of that of the *Cape*; and having fair Weather sounded, but had no Ground.

*An.*1699. We met with little of Remark in this Voyage, beſides being accompanied with Fowles all the way, eſpecially Pintado-Birds, and ſeeing now and then a Whale: But as we drew nigher the Coaſt of *New-Holland*, we ſaw frequently 3 or 4 Whales together. When we were about 90 Leagues from the Land we began to ſee Sea-weeds, all of one ſort; and as we drew nigher the Shore we ſaw them more frequently. At about 30 Leagues diſtance we began to ſee ſome Scutle-bones floating on the Water; and drawing ſtill nigher the Land we ſaw greater quantities of them.

July the 25th being in Lat. 26 deg. 14 min. S. and Longitude E. from the C. of *G. Hope* 85 deg. 52 min. we ſaw a large Garfiſh leap 4 times by us, which ſeemed to be as big as a Porpoſe. It was now very fair Weather, and the Sea was full of a ſort of very ſmall Graſs or Moſs, which as it floated in the Water ſeemed to have been ſome Spawn of Fiſh; and there was among it ſome ſmall Fry. The next Day the Sea was full of ſmall round things like Pearl, ſome as big as white Peas; they were very Clear and Tranſparent, and upon cruſhing any of them a drop of Water would come forth: The Skin that contained the Water was ſo thin that it was but juſt deſeernable. Some Weeds ſwam by us, ſo that we did not doubt but we ſhould quickly ſee Land.

On

On the 27th alſo, ſome Weeds ſwam by us, and the Birds that had flown along with us all the way almoſt from *Brazil*, now left us, except only 2 or 3 Shear-waters. On the 28th we ſaw many Weeds ſwim by us, and ſome Whales, blowing. On the 29th we had dark cloudy Weather, with much Thunder, Lightning, and violent Rains in the Morning: But in the Evening it grew fair. We ſaw this Day a Scutle-bone ſwim by us, and ſome of our young Men a Seal, as it ſhould ſeem by their Deſcription of its Head. I ſaw alſo ſome Boneta's, and ſome Skipjacks, a Fiſh about 8 Inches long, broad and ſizable, not much unlike a Roach; which our Seamen call ſo from their leaping about. *An.* 1699.

The 30th of *July*, being ſtill nearer the Land, we ſaw abundance of Scutle-bones and Sea-weed, more Tokens that we were not far from it; and ſaw alſo a ſort of Fowls the like of which we had not ſeen in the whole Voyage, all the other Fowls having now left us. Theſe were as big as Lapwings; of a grey Colour, black about their Eyes, with red ſharp Bills, long Wings, their Tails long and forked like Swallows; and they flew flapping their Wings like Lapwings. In the Afternoon we met with a Ripling like a Tide or Current, or the Water of ſome Shole or Overfal; but were paſt it before we could ſound.

An. 1699. The Birds laſt mention'd and this were further Signs of Land. In the Evening we had fair Weather, and a ſmall Gale at Weſt. At 8 a Clock we ſounded again; but had no Ground.

We kept on ſtill to the Eaſtward, with an eaſy Sail, looking out ſharp: for by the many Signs we had, I did expect that we were near the Land. At 12 a Clock in the Night I ſounded, and had 45 Fathom, courſe Sand and ſmall white Shells. I preſently clapt on a Wind and ſtood to the South, with the Wind at W. becauſe I thought we were to the South of a Shoal call'd the *Abrohles* (an Appellative Name for Shoals, as it ſeems to me) which in a Draught I had of that Coaſt is lay'd down in 27 deg. 28 min. Lat. ſtretching about 7 Leagues into the Sea. I was the Day before in 27 deg. 38 min. by Reckoning. And afterwards ſteering E. by S. purpoſely to avoid it, I thought I muſt have been to the South of it: but ſounding again, at One a Clock in the Morning, *Aug.* the firſt, we had but 25 Fathom, Coral-Rocks; and ſo found the Shoal was to the South of us. We preſently tackt again, and ſtood to the North, and then ſoon deepned our Water; for at two in the Morning we had 26 Fathom Coral ſtill: At three we had 28 Coral-ground: At 4 we had 30 Fathom, courſe Sand, with ſome Coral: At 5 we

5 we had 45 Fathom, course Sand and Shells; being now off the Shole, as appear'd by the Sand and Shells, and by having left the Coral. By all this I knew we had fall'n in to the North of the Shole, and that it was laid down wrong in my Sea-Chart: for I found it lie in about 27 deg. Lat. and by our Run in the next day, I found that the Outward-edge of it, which I sounded on, lies 16 Leagues off Shore. When it was day we steered in E. N. E. with a fine brisk Gale; but did not see the Land till 9 in the Morning, when we saw it from our Topmast-head, and were distant from it about 10 Leagues; having then 40 Fathom-water, and clean Sand. About 3 Hours after we saw it on our Quarter-Deck, being by Judgment about 6 Leagues off: and we had then 40 Fathom, clean Sand. As we ran in, this day and the next, we took several Sights of it, at different Bearings and Distances; from which it appear'd as you see in [*Table* IV. N°. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.] And here I would Note once for all, That the Latitudes mark'd in the Draughts, or Sights here given, are not the Latitude of the Land, but of the Ship when the Sight was taken. This Morning, *August* the first, as we were standing in we saw several large Sea-fowls, like our Gannets on the Coast of *England*, flying three or four together;

An. 1699.

An. 1699. gether; and a ſort of white Sea-Mews, but black about the Eyes, and with forked Tails. We ſtrove to run in near the Shore to ſeek for a Harbour to refreſh us after our tedious Voyage; having made one continued ſtretch from *Brazil* hither of about 114 Deg.; deſigning from hence alſo to begin the Diſcovery I had a mind to make on *N. Holland* and *N. Guinea*. The Land was low, and appear'd even, and as we drew nearer to it, it made (as you ſee in *Table* IV. N°. 3, 4, 5.) with ſome red and ſome white Clifts; theſe laſt in Lat. 26. 10 S. where you will find 54 Fathom, within four Miles of the Shore.

About the Lat. of 26 deg. S. we ſaw an Opening, and ran in, hoping to find a Harbour there: but when we came to its Mouth, which was about two Leagues wide, we ſaw Rocks and foul Ground within, and therefore ſtood out again: There we had 20 Fathom-water within two mile of the Shore. The Land every where appear'd pretty low, flat and even; but with ſteep Cliffs to the Sea; and when we came near it there were no Trees, Shrubs or Graſs to be ſeen. The Soundings in the Lat. of 26 deg. S. from about 8 or 9 Leagues off till you come within a League of the Shore, are generally about 40 Fathom; differing but little, ſeldom above three or four Fathom. But the

Lead

Lead brings up very different ſorts of Sand, ſome courſe, ſome fine; and of ſeveral Colours, as Yellow, White, Grey, Brown, Bluiſh and Reddiſh. *An.* 1699.

When I ſaw there was no Harbour here, nor good Anchoring, I ſtood off to Sea again, in the Evening of the ſecond of *Auguſt*, fearing a Storm on a Lee-ſhore, in a place where there was no ſhelter, and deſiring at leaſt to have Sea-Room: For the Clouds began to grow thick in the Weſtern-board, and the Wind was already there, and began to blow freſh almoſt upon the Shore; which at this Place lies along N. N. W. and S. S. E. By Nine a Clock at Night we had got a pretty good Offin; but the Wind ſtill increaſing, I took in my Main Top-ſail, being able to carry no more Sail than two Courſes and the Mizen. At two in the Morning, *Aug.* 3. it blew very hard, and the Sea was much raiſed; ſo that I furled all my Sails but my Main-ſail. Tho' the Wind blew ſo hard, we had yet pretty clear Weather till Noon: But then the whole Sky was blackned with thick Clouds, and we had ſome Rain, which would laſt a quarter of an hour at a time, and then it would blow very fierce while the Squals of Rain were over our Heads; but as ſoon as they were gone the Wind was by much abated, the ſtreſs of the Storm being over. We ſound-

An. 1699. ed ſeveral times, but had no Ground till 8 a Clock *Aug.* the 4th. in the Evening; and then had 60 Fathom-water, Coral-ground. At Ten we had 56 Fathom fine Sand. At Twelve we had 55 Fathom, fine Sand, of a pale, bluiſh Colour. It was now pretty moderate Weather; yet I made no Sail till Morning: but then, the Wind veering about to the S. W. I made Sail and ſtood to the North: And at 11 a Clock the next day, *Aug.* 5. we ſaw Land again, at about 10 Leagues diſtance. This Noon we were in Lat. 25 deg. 30 min. and in the Afternoon our Cook died, an Old Man, who had been ſick a great while, being infirm before we came out of *England*.

The 6th of *Auguſt* in the Morning we ſaw an Opening in the Land, and we ran in to it and anchored in ſeven and a half Fathom-water, 2 miles from the Shore, clean Sand. It was ſomewhat difficult getting in here, by reaſon of many Shoals we met with: But I ſent my Boat ſounding before me. The Mouth of this Sound, which I call'd *Shark*'s *Bay*, lies in about 25 deg. S. Lat. and our Reckoning made its Longitude from the C. of *Good Hope* to be about 87 Degrees; which is leſs by 195 Leagues than is uſually laid down in our common Draughts, if our Reckoning was right, and our Glaſſes did not deceive us.

us. As ſoon as I came to anchor in this Bay (of which I have given a Plan, Table IV. N°. 6.) I ſent my Boat aſhore to ſeek for freſh Water: But in the Evening my Men returned, having found none. The next morning I went aſhore my ſelf, carrying Pick-axes and Shovels with me, to dig for Water; and Axes to cut Wood. We tried in ſeveral places for Water, but finding none after ſeveral Trials, nor in ſeveral miles compaſs, we left any farther ſearch for it, and ſpending the reſt of the day in cutting Wood, we went aboard at Night. *An.* 1699.

The Land is of an indifferent heighth, ſo that it may be ſeen 9 or 10 Leagues off. It appears at a diſtance very even; but as you come nigher you find there are many gentle Riſings, tho' none ſteep nor high. 'Tis all a ſteep Shore againſt the open Sea: but in this Bay or Sound we were now in, the Land is low by the Sea-ſide, riſing gradually in within the Land. The Mould is Sand by the Sea-ſide, producing a large ſort of Sampier, which bears a white Flower. Farther in, the Mould is reddiſh, a ſort of Sand producing ſome Graſs, Plants, and Shrubs. The Graſs grows in great Tufts, as big as a Buſhel, here and there a Tuft: being intermix'd with much Heath, much of the kind we have growing on our Commons in *England.*

An. 1699. *land.* Of Trees or Shrubs here are divers ſorts; but none above ten Foot high: Their Bodies about 3 Foot about, and 5 or 6 Foot high before you come to the Branches, which are buſhy and compos'd of ſmall Twigs there ſpreading abroad, tho' thick ſet, and full of Leaves; which were moſtly long and narrow. The Colour of the Leaves was on one ſide Whitiſh, and on the other Green: and the Bark of the Trees was generally of the ſame Colour with the Leaves, of a pale Green. Some of theſe Trees were ſweet-ſcented, and reddiſh within the Bark, like Saſſafras, but redder. Moſt of the Trees and Shrubs had at this time either Bloſſoms or Berries on them. The Bloſſoms of the different ſort of Trees were of ſeveral Colours, as Red, White, Yellow, *&c.* but moſtly Blue: and theſe generally ſmelt very ſweet and fragrant, as did ſome alſo of the reſt. There were alſo beſide ſome Plants, Herbs, and tall Flowers, ſome very ſmall Flowers, growing on the Ground, that were ſweet and beautiful, and for the moſt part unlike any I had ſeen elſewhere.

There were but few Land-Fowls: we ſaw none but Eagles, of the larger ſorts of Birds; but 5 or 6 ſorts of ſmall Birds. The biggeſt ſort of theſe were not bigger than Larks; ſome no bigger than Wrens, all ſing-

Place this P. 123.

F. 3.

A Noddy of N. Holland. P. 123

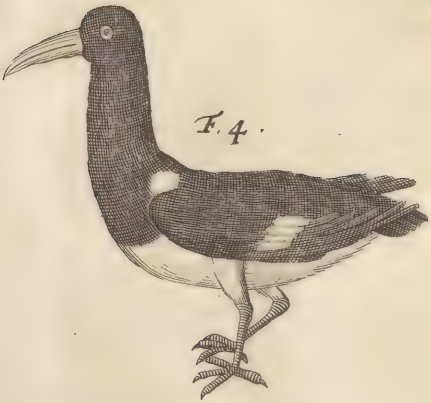
F. 5.

The head & greateſt part of ye neck of this bird is red, & therein differs from the Avoſetta of Italy.

A Comon Noddy. P.

F. 6.

F. 4.



The Bill & Leggs of this Bird are of a Bright R

ſinging with great variety of fine ſhrill Notes; and we ſaw ſome of their Neſts with young Ones in them. The Water-Fowls are Ducks, (which had young Ones now, this being the beginning of the Spring in theſe Parts;) Curlews, Galdens, Crab-catchers, Cormorants, Gulls, Pelicans; and ſome Water-Fowl, ſuch as I have not ſeen any where beſides. I have given the Pictures of 4 ſeveral Birds on this Coaſt. [See *Birds:* Fig. 2, 3, 4, 5.] *An.* 1699.

The Land-Animals that we ſaw here were only a ſort of Raccoons, different from thoſe of the *Weſt-Indies*, chiefly as to their Legs; for theſe have very ſhort fore Legs; but go Jumping upon them as the others do, and like them are very good Meat:) and a ſort of Guano's, of the ſame ſhape and ſize with other Guano's, deſcrib'd [Vol. I. p. 57.] but differing from them in three remarkable Particulars: For theſe had a larger and uglier Head; and had no Tail: And at the Rump, inſtead of the Tail there, they had a ſtump of a Tail, which appear'd like another Head; but not really ſuch, being without Mouth or Eyes: Yet this Creature ſeem'd by this means to have a Head at each end; and, which may be reckon'd a fourth difference, the Legs alſo ſeem'd all four of them to be Fore-legs, being all alike in ſhape and length, and ſeeming by the

An. 1699. the Joints and Bending to be made as if they were to go indifferently either Head or Tail foremoſt. They were ſpeckled black and yellow like Toads, and had Scales or Knobs on their Backs like thoſe of Crocodiles, plated on to the Skin, or ſtuck into it, as part of the Skin. They are very ſlow in motion; and when a Man comes nigh them they will ſtand ſtill and hiſs, not endeavouring to get away. Their Livers are alſo ſpotted black and yellow: and the Body when opened hath a very unſavory Smell. I did never ſee ſuch ugly Creatures any where but here. The Guano's I have obſerv'd to be very good Meat: and I have often eaten of them with pleaſure: But tho' I have eaten of Snakes, Crocodiles and Allegators, and many Creatures that look frightfully enough, and there are but few I ſhould have been afraid to eat of if preſt by Hunger, yet I think my Stomach would ſcarce have ſerv'd to venture upon theſe *N. Holland* Guano's, both the Looks and the Smell of them being ſo offenſive.

The Sea-fiſh that we ſaw here (for here was no River, Land or Pond of Freſh Water to be ſeen) are chiefly Sharks. There are abundance of them in this particular Sound, that I therefore gave it the Name of *Shark's Bay*. Here are alſo Skates, Thornbacks, and other Fiſh of the Ray-kind;

kind; (one ſort eſpecially like the Sea-Devil) and Garfiſh, Boneta's, *&c.* Of Shell-fiſh we got here Muſcles, Periwinkles, Limpits, Oyſters, both of the Pearl-kind and alſo Eating-Oyſters, as well the common ſort as long Oyſters; beſide Cockles, *&c.* The Shore was lined thick with many other ſorts of very ſtrange and beautiful Shells, for variety of Colour and Shape, moſt finely ſpotted with Red, Black, or Yellow, *&c.* ſuch as I have not ſeen any where but at this place. I brought away a great many of them; but loſt all, except a very few, and thoſe not of the beſt. *An.* 1699.

There are alſo ſome green Turtle weighing about 200 ℔. Of theſe we caught 2 which the Water Ebbing had left behind a Ledge of Rock, which they could not creep over. Theſe ſerved all my Company 2 Days; and they were indifferent ſweet Meat. Of the Sharks we caught a great many, which our Men eat very ſavourily. Among them we caught one which was 11 Foot long. The ſpace between its 2 Eyes was 20 Inches, and 18 Inches from one Corner of his Mouth to the other. Its Maw was like a Leather Sack, very thick, and ſo tough that a ſharp Knife could ſcarce cut it: In which we found the Head and Boans of a *Hippopotomus*; the hairy Lips of which were ſtill ſound and not putrified,

and

*An.*1699. and the Jaw was alſo firm, out of which we pluckt a great many Teeth, 2 of them 8 Inches long, and as big as a Mans Thumb, ſmall at one end, and a little crooked; the reſt not above half ſo long. The Maw was full of Jelly which ſtank extreamly: However I ſaved for a while the Teeth and the Sharks Jaw: The Fleſh of it was divided among my Men; and they took care that no waſte ſhould be made of it.

'Twas the 7th of *Auguſt* when we came into *Shark*'s-Bay; in which we Anchor'd at three ſeveral Places, and ſtay'd at the firſt of them (on the W. ſide of the Bay) till the 11th. During which time we ſearched about, as I ſaid, for freſh Water, digging Wells, but to no purpoſe. However, we cut good ſtore of Fire-wood at this firſt Anchoring-place; and my Company were all here very well refreſhed with Raccoons, Turtle, Shark and other Fiſh, and ſome Fowles; ſo that we were now all much brisker than when we came in hither. Yet ſtill I was for ſtanding farther into the Bay, partly becauſe I had a Mind to increaſe my ſtock of freſh Water, which was began to be low; and partly for the ſake of Diſcovering this part of the Coaſt. I was invited to go further, by ſeeing from this Anchoring-place all open before me; which therefore I deſigned to ſearch before I left the Bay. So on the 11th about Noon,

I ſteer'd

I ſteer'd farther in, with an eaſie Sail, be- *An.*1699.
cauſe we had but ſhallow Water: We kept
therefore good looking out for fear of
Sholes; ſometimes ſhortning, ſometimes
deepning the Water. About 2 in the
Afternoon we ſaw the Land a Head that
makes the S. of the Bay, and before Night
we had again Sholdings from that Shore:
And therefore ſhortned Sail and ſtood off
and on all Night, under 2 Topſails, conti-
nually ſounding, having never more then
10 Fathom, and ſeldom leſs than 7. The
Water deepned and ſholdned ſo very gent-
ly, that in heaving the Lead 5 or 6 times
we ſhould ſcarce have a Foot difference.
When we came into 7 Fathom either way,
we preſently went about. From this S. part
of the Bay, we could not ſee the Land from
whence we came in the Afternoon: And
this Land we found to be an Iſland of 3 or 4
Leagues long, as is ſeen in the Plain, [Ta-
ble IV. No. 6.] but it appearing barren,
I did not ſtrive to go nearer it; and the ra-
ther becauſe the Winds would not permit
us to do it without much Trouble, and at
the Openings the Water was generally
Shole. I therefore made no farther attempts
in this S. W. and S. part of the Bay, but
ſteered away to the Eaſtward, to ſee if
there was any Land that way, for as yet
we had ſeen none there. On the 12th in
the Morning we paſs'd by the N. Point of
that

An. 1699. that Land, and were confirm'd in the Perſuaſion of its being an Iſland, by ſeeing an Opening to the Eaſt of it, as we had done on the W. Having fair Weather, a ſmall Gale and ſmooth Water, we ſtood further on in the Bay, to ſee what Land was on the E. of it. Our Soundings at firſt were 7 Fathom, which held ſo a great while, but at length it decreas'd to 6. Then we ſaw the Land right a-head, that in the Plan makes the E. of the Bay. We could not come near it with the Ship, having but Shole-water: and it being dangerous lying there, and the Land extraordinarily low, very unlikely to have freſh Water (though it had a few Trees on it, ſeemingly Mangroves) and much of it probably covered at High-water, I ſtood out again that Afternoon, deepning the Water, and before Night anchored in 8 Fathom, clean white Sand, about the middle of the Bay. The next day we got up our Anchor; and that Afternoon came to an Anchor once more near two Iſlands, and a Shole of Corral Rocks that face the Bay. Here I ſcrubb'd my Ship: and finding it very improbable I ſhould get any thing further here, I made the beſt of my way out to Sea again, ſounding all the way: but finding by the ſhallowneſs of the Water that there was no going out to Sea to the Eaſt of the two Iſlands that face the Bay,

Bay, nor between them, I return'd to the West Entrance, going out by the same Way I came in at, only on the East instead of the West-side of the small Shole to be seen in the Plan: in which Channel we had 10, 12, and 13 Fathom-water, still deepning upon us till we were out at Sea. The day before we came out I sent a Boat ashore to the most Northerly of the Two Islands, which is the least of them, catching many small Fish in the mean while with Hook and Line. The Boat's Crew returning, told me, That the Isle produces nothing but a sort of green, short, hard, prickly Grass, affording neither Wood nor fresh Water; and that a Sea broak between the two Islands, a Sign that the Water was shallow. They saw a large Turtle, and many Skates and Thornbacks, but caught none. *An.* 1699.

It was *August* the 14th when I sail'd out of this Bay or Sound, the Mouth of which lies, as I said, in 25 deg. 5 min. designing to coast along to the N. E. till I might commodiously put in at some other part of *N. Holland*. In passing out we saw three Water-Serpents swimming about in the Sea, of a yellow Colour, spotted with dark, brown Spots. They were each about four Foot long, and about the bigness of a Man's Wrist, and were the first I saw on this Coast, which abounds with

*An.*1699. several sorts of them. We had the Winds at our first coming out at N. and the Land lying North-Easterly. We plied off and on, getting forward but little till the next day: When the Wind coming at S. S. W. and S. we began to Coast it along the Shore to the Northward, keeping at 6 or 7 Leagues off Shore; and sounding often, we had between 40 and 46 Fathom-water, brown Sand, with some white Shells. This 15th of *August* we were in Lat. 24 deg. 41 min. On the 16th Day at Noon we were in 23 deg. 22 min. The Wind coming at E. by N. we could not keep the Shore aboard, but were forced to go farther off, and lost sight of the Land. Then sounding we had no Ground with 80 Fathom-line; however the Wind shortly after came about again to the Southward, and then we jogg'd on again to the Northward, and saw many small Dolphins and Whales, and abundance of Scuttle-shells swimming on the Sea; and some Water-snakes every day. The 17th we saw the Land again, and took a Sight of it. [See Table IV. N°. 7.]

The 18th in the Afternoon, being 3 or 4 Leagues off Shore, I saw a Shole-point, stretching from the Land into the Sea, a League or more. The Sea broke high on it; by which I saw plainly there was a Shole there. I stood farther off, and coasted

ed along Shore, to about 7 or 8 Leagues distance: And at 12 a Clock at Night we sounded, and had but 20 Fathom, hard Sand. By this I found I was upon another Shole, and so presently steered off W. half an hour, and had then 40 Fathom. At One in the Morning of the 18th day we had 85 Fathom: By Two we could find no Ground; and then I ventur'd to steer along Shore again, due N. which is two Points wide of the Coast (that lies here N. N. E.) for fear of another Shole. I would not be too far off from the Land, being desirous to search into it where-ever I should find an Opening or any Convenience of searching about, for Water, *&c.* When we were off the Shole-point I mention'd where we had but 20 Fathom-water, we had in the Night abundance of Whales about the Ship, some a head, others a-stern, and some on each side blowing and making a very dismal Noise; but when we came out again into deeper Water they left us. Indeed the Noise that they made by blowing and dashing of the Sea with their Tails, making it all of a Breach and Fome, was very dreadful to us, like the breach of the Waves in very Shole-water, or among Rocks. The Shole these Whales were upon had depth of Water sufficient, no less than twenty Fathom, as I said; and it lies in Lat. 22 *An.* 1699.

An. 1699. deg. 22 min. The Shore was generally bold all along: we had met with no Shole at Sea since the *Abrohlo*-shole, when we first fell on the *N. Holland* Coast in the Lat. of 28. till yesterday in the Afternoon, and this Night. This Morning also when we expected by the Draught we had with us to have been 11 Leagues off Shore, we were but 4: so that either our Draughts were faulty, which yet hitherto and afterwards we found true enough as to the lying of the Coast, or else here was a Tide unknown to us that deceived us; tho' we had found very little of any Tide on this Coast hitherto. As to our Winds in the Coasting thus far, we had been within the Verge of the General Trade (tho' interrupted by the Storm I mention'd) from the Lat. of 28, when we first fell in with the Coast: and by that time we were in the Lat. of 25. we had usually the regular Trade-wind (which is here S. S. E.) when we were at any distance from Shore: but we had often Sea and Land-Breezes, especially when near Shore, and when in *Sharks-bay*; and had a particular N. West Wind, or Storm, that set us in thither. On this 18th of *August* we coasted with a brisk Gale of the True Trade-wind at S. S. E. very fair and clear Weather; but haling off in the Evening to Sea, were next Morning out of sight of Land: and the Land

Land now trending away N. Eaſterly, *An.* 1699.
and we being to the Norward of it, and the Wind alſo ſhrinking from the S. S. E. to the E. S. E. (that is, from the True Trade-Wind to the Sea-Breeze, as the Land now lay) we could not get in with the Land again yet a-while, ſo as to ſee it, tho' we trim'd ſharp and kept cloſe on a Wind. We were this 19th day in Lat. 21 deg. 42 min. The 20th we were in Lat. 19 deg. 37 min. and kept cloſe on a Wind to get ſight of the Land again, but could not yet ſee it. We had very fair Weather; and tho' we were ſo far from the Land as to be out of ſight of it, yet we had the Sea and Land-Breezes. In the Night we had the Land-breeze at S. S. E. a ſmall gentle Gale; which in the Morning about Sun-riſing would ſhift about gradually (and withal increaſing in Strength) till about Noon we ſhould have it at E. S. E. which is the true Sea-breeze here. Then it would blow a brisk Gale, ſo that we could ſcarce carry our Top-ſails double rift: and it would continue thus till 3 in the Afternoon, when it would decreaſe again. The Weather was fair all the while, not a Cloud to be ſeen; but very hazy, eſpecially nigh the Horizon. We ſounded ſeveral times this 20th day, and at firſt had no Ground: but had afterwards from 52 to 45 Fathom, courſe

An. 1699. brown Sand, mixt with ſmall, brown and white Stones, with Dints beſides in the Tallow.

The 21ſt day alſo we had ſmall Land-breezes in the Night, and Sea-breezes in the day: and as we ſaw ſome Sea-ſnakes every day, ſo this day we ſaw a great many, of two different ſorts or ſhapes. One ſort was yellow, and about the bigneſs of a Man's Wriſt, about 4 Foot long, having a flat Tail about 4 Fingers broad. The other ſort was much ſmaller and ſhorter, round and ſpotted black and yellow. This day we ſounded ſeveral times, and had 45 Fathom, Sand. We did not make the Land till Noon, and then ſaw it firſt from our Topmaſt-head. It bore S.E. by E. about 9 Leagues diſtance; and it appeared like a Cape or Head of Land. The Sea-breeze this day was not ſo ſtrong as the day before, and it veered out more; ſo that we had a fair Wind to run in with to the Shore, and at Sun-ſet anchored in 20 Fathom, clean Sand, about 5 Leagues from the bluff Point; which was not a Cape (as it appear'd at a great diſtance) but the Eaſtermoſt end of an Iſland, about 5 or 6 Leagues in length, and one in breadth. There were 3 or 4 Rocky Iſlands about a League from us between us and the bluff Point; and we ſaw many other Iſlands both to the Eaſt and VVeſt of it, as far

far as we could see either way from our Topmast-head: And all within them to the S. there was nothing but Islands of a pretty heighth, that may be seen 8 or 9 Leagues off. By what we saw of them they must have been a Range of Islands of about 20 Leagues in length, stretching from E. N. E. to VV. S. VV. and for ought I know, as far as to those of *Sharks-Bay*; and to a considerable breadth also, (for we could see 9 or 10 Leagues in among them) towards the Continent or main Land of *N. Holland*, if there be any such thing hereabouts: and by the great Tides I met with awhile afterwards, more to the N. East, I had a strong suspicion that here might be a kind of *Archipelago* of Islands, and a Passage possibly to the S. of *N. Holland* and *N. Guinea* into the great *S. Sea* Eastward; which I had Thoughts also of attempting in my Return from *N. Guinea* (had Circumstances permitted) and told my Officers so: but I would not attempt it at this time, because we wanted VVater, and could not depend upon finding it there. This Place is in the Lat. of 20 deg. 21 min. but in the Draught that I had of this Coast, which was *Tasman*'s, it was laid down in 19 deg. 50 min. and the Shore is laid down as all along joining in one Body or Continent, with some Openings appearing like Rivers; and not *An.* 1699.

An. 1699. like Islands, as really they are. See several Sights of it, Table IV. N°. 8, 9, 10. This Place therefore lies more Northerly by 40 min. than is laid down in Mr. *Tasman*'s Draught: And beside its being made a firm, continued Land, only with some Openings like the Mouths of Rivers, I found the Soundings also different from what the prickt Line of his Course shews them, and generally shallower than he makes them: which inclines me to think that he came not so near the Shore as his Line shews, and so had deeper Soundings, and could not so well distinguish the Islands. His Meridian or Difference of Longitude from *Sharks-Bay* agrees well enough with my Account, which is 232 Leagues tho' we differ in Lat. And to confirm my Conjecture that the Line of his Course is made too near the Shore, at least not far to the East of this place, the VVater is there so shallow that he could not come there so nigh.

But to proceed; in the Night we had a small Land-breeze, and in the Morning I weighed Anchor, designing to run in among the Islands, for they had large Channels between them, of a League wide at least, and some 2 or 3 Leagues wide. I sent in my Boat before to sound, and if they found Shole-water to return again; but if they found Water enough, to go a-

shore

ſhore on one of the Iſlands, and ſtay till the Ship came in; where they might in the mean time ſearch for Water. So we followed after with the Ship, ſounding as we went in, and had 20 Fathom, till within 2 Leagues of the Bluff-head, and then we had ſhole Water, and very uncertain Soundings: Yet we ran in ſtill with an eaſie Sail, ſounding and looking out well, for this was dangerous Work. When we came abreaſt of the Bluff-head; and about 2 Mile from it, we had but 7 Fathom: Then we Edged away from it, but had no more Water; and running in a little farther, we had but 4 Fathoms: So we Anchored immediately; and yet when we had veered out a third of a Cable we had 7 Fathom Water again; ſo uncertain was the Water. My Boat came immediately aboard, and told me that the Iſland was very Rocky and Dry, and they had little hopes of finding Water there. I ſent them to ſound, and bad them, if they found a Channel of 8 or 10 Fathom Water, to keep on, and we would follow with the Ship. We were now about 4 Leagues within the outer ſmall Rocky Iſlands, but ſtill could ſee nothing but Iſlands within us; ſome 5 or 6 Leagues long, others not above a Mile round. The large Iſlands were pretty high; but all appeared Dry, and moſtly Rocky and Barren. The Rocks look'd of

An. 1699.

An. 1699. a rusty yellow Colour, and therefore I dispair'd of getting Water on any of them: but was in some hopes of finding a Channel to run in beyond all these Islands, could I have spent time here, and either get to the Main of *New Holland*, or find out some other Islands that might afford us Water and other Refreshments: Besides, that among so many Islands, we might have found some sort of Rich Mineral, or Ambergreese, it being a good Latitude for both these. But we had not Sailed above a League farther before our Water grew sholer again, and then we Anchored in 6 Fathom hard Sand.

We were now on the inner side of the Island, on whose outside is the Bluff-point. We rode a League from the Island, and I presently went ashore, and carried Shovels to dig for Water, but found none. There grow here 2 or 3 sorts of Shrubs, one just like Rosemary; and therefore I call'd this *Rosemary* Island. It grew in great plenty here, but had no smell. Some of the other Shrubs had blue and yellow Flowers; and we found 2 sorts of Grain like Beans: The one grew on Bushes; the other on a sort of a creeping Vine that runs along on the Ground, having very thick broad Leaves, and the Blossom like a Bean Blossom, but much larger, and of a deep red Colour, looking very Beautiful. We saw here

here some Cormorants, Gulls, Crabcatchers, *&c.* a few small Land Birds, and a sort of white Parrots, which flew a great many together. We found some Shellfish, *viz.* Limpits, Perriwinkles, and abundance of small Oysters growing on the Rocks, which were very sweet. In the Sea we saw some green Turtle, a pretty many Sharks, and abundance of Water-Snakes of several sorts and sizes. The Stones were all of rusty Colour, and Ponderous. *An.* 1699.

We saw a *Smoak* on an Island 3 or 4 Leagues off; and here also the Bushes had been burned, but we found no other sign of Inhabitants: 'Twas probable that on the Island where the *Smoke* was there were Inhabitants, and fresh Water for them. In the Evening I went aboard, and consulted with my Officers whether it was best to send thither, or to search among any other of these Islands with my Boat; or else go from hence, and Coast along *Shore* with the *Ship*, till we could find some better Place than this was to ride in, where we had shole Water, and lay expos'd to Winds and Tides. They all agreed to go from hence; so I gave Orders to weigh in the Morning as soon as it should be light, and to get out with the Land-breeze.

Accordingly, *August* the 23d. at 5 in the Morning we ran out, having a pretty fresh

An. 1699. fresh Land-breeze at S. S. E. By 8 a Clock we were got out: and very seasonably; for before 9 the Sea-breeze came on us very strong, and increasing, we took in our Topsails and stood off under 2 Courses and a Mizan, this being as much Sail as we could carry. The Sky was clear, there being not one Cloud to be seen; but the Horizon appeared very hazy, and the Sun at setting the Night before, and this Morning at rising, appeared very Red. The Wind continued very strong till Twelve, then it began to abate: I have seldom met with a stronger Breeze. These strong Sea-breezes lasted thus in their Turns 3 or 4 Days. They sprung up with the Sun rise: By 9 a Clock they were very strong, and so continued till Noon, when they began to abate: And by Sun-set there was little Wind, or a Calm till the Land-breezes came; which we should certainly have in the Morning about 1 or 2 a Clock. The Land-breezes were between the S. S. W. and S. S. E. The Sea-breezes between the E. N. E. and N. N. E. In the Night while Calm we fish'd with Hook and Line, and caught good store of Fish, *viz.* Snappers, Breams, Old Wives, and Dog-fish. When these last came we seldom caught any others; for if they did not drive away the other Fish, yet they would be sure to keep them from taking our Hooks, for they would first

first have them themselves, biting very greedily. We caught also a Monk-fish, of which I brought home the Picture. *See Fish*, Fig. I. *An.*1699

On the 25th of *August*, we still Coasted along *Shore*, that we might the better see any Opening; kept sounding, and had about 20 Fathom clean *Sand*. The 26th Day, being about 4 Leagues off Shore the Water began gradually to sholden from 20 to 14 Fathom. I was Edging in a little towards the Land, thinking to have Anchored: But presently after the Water decreased almost at once, till we had but 5 Fathom. I durst therefore adventure no farther, but steered out the same way that we came in; and in a short time had 10 Fathom (being then about 4 Leagues and a half from the *Shore*) and even *Soundings*. I steered away E. N. E. Coasting along as the Land lies. This Day the *Sea*-breezes began to be very moderate again, and we made the best of our way along *Shore*, only in the Night Edging off a little for fear of *Sholes*. Ever since we left *Sharks-Bay* we had had fair clear Weather, and so for a great while still.

The 27th Day, we had 20 Fathom Water all Night, yet we could not see Land till 1 in the Afternoon from our Topmast-head. By 3 we could just discern Land from our Quarter-deck: We had then 16 Fathom.

An. 1699. Fathom. The Wind was at N. and we steered E. by N. which is but one point in on the Land: Yet we decreased our Water very fast; for at 4 we had but 9 Fathom; the next Cast but 7, which frighted us; and we then tackt instantly and stood off: But in a short time the Wind coming at N. W. and W. N. W. we tackt again, and steered N. N. E. and then deepned our Water again, and had all Night from 15 to 20 Fathom.

The 28th Day we had between 20 and 40 Fathom. We saw no Land this Day, but saw a great many Snakes, and some Whales. We saw also some *Boobies*, and Noddy-birds; and in the Night caught one of these last. It was of another Shape and Colour than any I had seen before. It had a small long Bill, as all of them have, flat Feet like Ducks Feet; its Tail forked like a Swallow, but longer and broader, and the Fork deeper than that of the Swallow, with very long Wings: The Top or Crown of the Head of this Noddy was Coal-black, having also small black Streaks round about and close to the Eyes; and round these Streaks on each side, a pretty broad white Circle. The Breast, Belly, and under part of the Wings of this Noddy were white: And the Back and upper part of its Wings of a faint black or smoak Colour. See a Picture of this, and of the Com-

Common one, *Birds*, *Fig.* 5, 6. Noddies are seen in most Places between the *Tropicks*, as well in the *East-Indies*, and on the Coast of *Brazil*, as in the *West-Indies*. They rest a Shore a Nights, and therefore we never see them far at Sea, not above 20 or 30 Leagues, unless driven off in a Storm. When they come about a Ship they commonly perch in the Night, and will sit still till they are taken by the Seamen. They Build on Cliffs against the Sea, or Rocks, as I have said Vol. I. p. 53. *An.* 1699.

The 30th Day being in Lat. 18 deg. 21 min. we made the Land again, and saw many great Smoaks near the Shore; and having fair Weather and moderate Breezes, I steered in towards it. At 4 in the Afternoon I Anchored in 8 Fathom Water, clear Sand, about 3 Leagues and a half from the Shore. I presently sent my Boat to Sound nearer in, and they found 10 Fathom about a Mile farther in: and from thence still farther in the Water decreased gradually to 9, 8, 7. and at 2 Mile distance to 6 Fathom. This Evening we saw an Eclipse of the Moon, but it was abating before the Moon appear'd to us; for the Horizon was very hazy, so that we could not see the Moon till she had been half an hour above the Horizon: and at two hours, 22 min. after Sun-set, by the reckoning of our Glasses, the Eclipse was quite gone,

*An.*1699. gone, which was not of many Digits. The Moon's Center was then 33 deg. 40 min. high.

The 31ſt of *Auguſt* betimes in the Morning I went aſhore with 10 or 11 Men to ſearch for Water. We went armed with Muskets and Cutlaſſes for our Defence, expecting to ſee People there; and carried alſo Shovels and Pickaxes to dig Wells. When we came near the Shore we ſaw 3 tall black naked Men on the ſandy Bay ahead of us: But as we row'd in, they went away. When we were landed I ſent the Boat with two Men in her to ly a little from the Shore at an Anchor, to prevent being ſeiz'd; while the reſt of us went after the 3 black Men, who were now got on the top of a ſmall Hill about a quarter of a Mile from us, with 8 or 9 Men more in their Company. They ſeeing us coming, ran away. When we came on the top of the Hill where they firſt ſtood, we ſaw a plain Savannah, about half a mile from us, farther in from the Sea. There were ſeveral Things like Hay-cocks, ſtanding in the Savannah; which at a diſtance we thought were Houſes, looking juſt like the *Hottentot*'s Houſes at the *Cape of G. Hope:* but we found them to be ſo many Rocks. We ſearched about theſe for Water, but could find none, nor any Houſes; nor People, for they were all gone.

Then we return'd again to the Place where we landed, and there we dug for Water. *An.* 1699.

While we were at work there came 9 or 10 of the Natives to a ſmall Hill a little way from us, and ſtood there menacing and threatning of us, and making a great Noiſe. At laſt one of them came towards us, and the reſt followed at a diſtance. I went out to meet him, and came within 50 yards of him, making to him all the Signs of Peace and Friendſhip I could; but then he ran away, neither would they any of them ſtay for us to come nigh them; for we tried two or three times. At laſt I took two Men with me, and went in the Afternoon along by the Sea-ſide, purpoſely to catch one of them, if I could, of whom I might learn where they got their freſh Water. There were 10 or 12 of the Natives a little way off, who ſeeing us three going away from the reſt of our Men, followed us at a diſtance. I thought they would follow us: but there being for awhile a Sand-bank between us and them, that they could not then ſee us, we made a halt, and hid our ſelves in a bending of the Sand-bank. They knew we muſt be thereabouts, and being 3 or 4 times our Number, thought to ſeize us. So they diſpers'd themſelves, ſome going to the Sea-ſhore, and others beating about

An. 1699. the Sand-hills. We knew by what Rencounter we had had with them in the Morning that we could eaſily out-run them: ſo a nimble young Man that was with me, ſeeing ſome of them near, ran towards them; and they for ſome time, ran away before him. But he ſoon overtaking them, they fac'd about and fought him. He had a Cutlaſs, and they had Wooden Lances: with which, being many of them, they were too hard for him. When he firſt ran towards them I chas'd two more that were by the Shore: but fearing how it might be with my young Man, I turn'd back quickly, and went up to the top of a Sand-hill, whence I ſaw him near me, cloſely engag'd with them. Upon their ſeeing me, one of them threw a Lance at me, that narrowly miſt me. I diſcharg'd my Gun to ſcare them, but avoided ſhooting any of them: till finding the young Man in great danger from them, and my ſelf in ſome; and that tho' the Gun had a little frighted them at firſt, yet they had ſoon learnt to deſpiſe it, toſſing up their Hands, and crying *Pooh, Pooh, Pooh*; and coming on afreſh with a great Noiſe, I thought it high time to charge again, and ſhoot one of them, which I did. The reſt, ſeeing him fall, made a ſtand again; and my young Man took the opportunity to diſengage himſelf, and come

off

off to me: my other Man also was with me, who had done nothing all this while, having come out unarm'd; and I return'd back with my Men, designing to attempt the Natives no farther, being very sorry for what had happen'd already. They took up their wounded Companion: and my young Man, who had been struck through the Cheek by one of their Lances, was afraid it had been poison'd: but I did not think that likely. His Wound was very painful to him, being made with a blunt Weapon: but he soon recover'd of it. An. 1699.

Among the *N. Hollanders*, whom we were thus engag'd with, there was one who by his Appearance and Carriage, as well in the Morning as this Afternoon, seem'd to be the Chief of them, and a kind of Prince or Captain among them. He was a young brisk Man, not very tall, nor so personable as some of the rest, tho' more active and couragious: He was painted (which none of the rest were at all) with a Circle of white Paste or Pigment (a sort Lime, as we thought) about his Eyes, and a white streak down his Nose from his Forehead to the tip of it. And his Breast and some part of his Arms were also made white with the same Paint: not for Beauty or Ornament, one would think, but as some wild *Indian* Warriors are said to do, he

An. 1699. ſeem'd thereby to deſign the looking more terrible; this his Painting adding very much to his natural Deformity; for they all of them of the moſt unpleaſant Looks and the worſt Features of any People that ever I ſaw, tho' I have ſeen great variety of Savages. Theſe *N. Hollanders* were probably the ſame ſort of People as thoſe I met with on this Coaſt in my *Voyage round the World*; [See Vol. I. p. 464, *&c.*] for the Place I then touch'd at was not above 40 or 50 Leagues to the N. E. of this: And theſe were much the ſame blinking Creatures (here being alſo abundance of the ſame kind of Fleſh-flies teizing them) and with the ſame black Skins, and Hair frizled, tall and thin, *&c.* as thoſe were: But we had not the opportunity to ſee whether theſe, as the former, wanted two of their fore-Teeth.

We ſaw a great many places where they had made Fires; and where there were commonly 3 or 4 Boughs ſtuck up to Windward of them; for the Wind (which is the Sea-breeze) in the day-time blows always one way with them; and the Land-breeze is but ſmall. By their Fire-places we ſhould always find great heaps of Fiſh-ſhells, of ſeveral ſorts; and 'tis probable that theſe poor Creatures here lived chiefly on the Shell-fiſh, as thoſe I before deſcrib'd did on ſmall Fiſh, which they caught in

Wires

Wires or Holes in the Sand at Low-water. *An.* 1699.
Theſe gather'd their Shell-fiſh on the Rocks at Low-water; but had no Wires (that we ſaw) whereby to get any other ſorts of Fiſh: As among the former I ſaw not any heaps of Shells as here, though I know they alſo gather'd ſome Shell-fiſh. The Lances alſo of thoſe were ſuch as theſe had; however they being upon an Iſland, with their Women and Children, and all in our Power, they did not there uſe them againſt us, as here on the Continent, where we ſaw none but ſome of the Men under Head, who come out purpoſely to obſerve us. We ſaw no Houſes at either Place; and I believe they have none, ſince the former People on the Iſland had none, tho' they had all their Families with them.

Upon returning to my Men I ſaw that tho' they had dug 8 or 9 Foot deep, yet found no Water. So I returned aboard that Evening, and the next day, being *September* 1ſt, I ſent my Boatſwain aſhore to dig deeper, and ſent the Sain with him to catch Fiſh. While I ſtaid aboard I obſerved the flowing of the Tide, which runs very ſwift here, ſo that our Nun-buoy would not bear above the Water to be ſeen. It flows here (as on that part of *N. Holland* I deſcrib'd formerly, about 5 Fathom: and here the Flood runs S. E. by S. till the laſt Quarter; then it ſets

An. 1699. right in towards the Shore (which lies here S. S. W. and N. N. E.) and the Ebb runs N. W. by N. When the Tides slackned we Fish'd with Hook and Line, as we had already done in several Places on this Coast; on which in this Voyage hitherto, we had found but little Tides: but by the Heighth, and Strength, and Course of them hereabouts, it should seem that if there be such a Passage or Streight going through Eastward to the Great *South Sea*, as I said one might suspect, one would expect to find the Mouth of it somewhere between this Place and *Rosemary* Island, which was the part of *N. Holland* I come last from.

Next Morning my Men came aboard and brought a Rundlet of brackish Water which they got out of another Well that they dug in a Place a mile off, and about half as far from the Shore; but this Water was not fit to drink. However we all concluded that it would serve to boil our Oatmeal, for Burgoo, whereby we might save the Remains of our other Water for drinking, till we should get more; and accordingly the next day we brought aboard 4 Hogsheads of it: but while we were at work about the Well we were sadly pester'd with the Flies, which were more troublesome to us than the Sun, tho' it shone clear and strong upon us all the while, very

very hot. All this while we saw no more of the Natives, but saw some of the Smoaks of some of their Fires at 2 or 3 miles distance. *An.* 1699.

The Land hereabouts was much like that part of *New Holland* that I formerly described [Vol. I. p. 463.] 'tis low, but seemingly barricado'd with a long Chain of Sand-hills to the Sea, that let's nothing be seen of what is farther within Land. At high Water the Tides rising so high as they do, the Coast shews very low: but when 'tis low Water it seems to be of an indifferent heighth. At low Water-Mark the Shore is all Rocky, so that then there is no Landing with a Boat; but at high Water a Boat may come in over those Rocks to the Sandy Bay, which runs all along on this Coast. The Land by the Sea for about 5 or 600 yards is a dry Sandy Soil, bearing only Shrubs and Bushes of divers sorts. Some of these had them at this time of the year, yellow Flowers or Blossoms, some blue, and some white; most of them of a very fragrant Smell. Some had Fruit like Peasecods; in each of which there were just ten small Peas: I opened many of them, and found no more nor less. There are also here some of that sort of Bean which I saw at *Rosemary*-Island: and another sort of small, red, hard Pulse, growing in Cods also, with

An. 1699. little black Eyes like Beans. I know not their Names, but have seen them used often in the *East-Indies* for weighing Gold; and they make the same use of them at *Guinea*, as I have heard, where the Women also make Bracelets with them to wear about their Arms. These grow on Bushes: but here are also a Fruit like Beans growing on a creeping sort of Shrub-like Vine. There was great plenty of all these sorts of Cod-fruit growing on the Sand-hills by the Sea-side, some of them green, some ripe, and some fallen on the Ground: but I could not perceive that any of them had been gathered by the Natives; and might not probably be wholesome Food.

The Land farther in, that is lower than what borders on the Sea, was, so much as we saw of it, very plain and even; partly Savannahs, and partly Woodland. The Savannahs bear a sort of thin course Grass. The Mould is also a courser Sand than that by the Sea-side, and in some places 'tis Clay. Here are a great many Rocks in the large Savannah we were in, which are 5 or 6 Foot high, and round at top like a Hay-cock, very remarkable; some red, and some white. The Woodland lies farther in still; where there were divers sorts of small Trees, scarce any three Foot in circumference; their Bodies 12 or 14

14 Foot high, with a Head of small Knibs or Boughs. By the sides of the Creeks, especially nigh the Sea, there grow a few small black Mangrove Trees. *An.* 1699.

There are but few Land Animals. I saw some Lizards; and my Men saw two or three Beasts like hungry Wolves, lean like so many Skeletons, being nothing but Skin and Bones: 'Tis probable that it was the Foot of one of those Beasts that I mention'd as seen by us in *N. Holland*, [Vol. I. p. 463.] We saw a Rackoon or two, and one small speckled Snake.

The Land-fowls that we saw here were Crows (just such as ours in *England*) small Hawks, and Kites; a few of each sort: but here are plenty of small Turtle-Doves, that are plump, fat and very good Meat. Here are 2 or 3 sorts of smaller Birds, some as big as Larks, some less; but not many of either sort. The Sea-Fowl are Pelicans, Boobies, Noddies, Curlews, Sea-pies, *&c.* and but few of these neither.

The Sea is plentifully stock'd with the largest Whales that I ever saw: but not to compare with the vast ones of the *Northern* Seas. We saw also a great many Green Turtle, but caught none; here being no Place to set a Turtle-Net in; here being no Channel for them, and the Tides running so strong. We saw some Sharks,

and

An. 1699. and Paracoots; and with Hooks and Lines we caught some Rock-fish and Old Wives. Of Shell-fish, here were Oysters both of the common kind for Eating, and of the Pearl-kind: and also Wilks, Conchs, Muscles, Limpits, Perriwinkles, *&c.* and I gather'd a few strange Shells; chiefly a sort not large, and thick-set all about with Rays or Spikes growing in Rows.

And thus having ranged about, a considerable time, upon this Coast, without finding any good fresh Water, or any convenient Place to clean the Ship, as I had hop'd for: And it being moreover the heighth of the dry Season, and my Men growing Scorbutick for want of Refreshments, so that I had little Incouragement to search further; I resolved to leave this Coast, and accordingly in the beginning of *September* set Sail towards *Timor*.

A N

AN ACCOUNT Of several PLANTS Collected in *Brasil*, *New Holland*, *Timor*, and *New Guinea*, referring to the Figures Engraven on the Copper Plates.

TAB. 1. Fig. 1. *Cotton-flower* from *Baya* in *Brasil*. The Flower consists of a great many Filaments, almost as small as Hairs, betwixt 3 and 4 Inches long, of a Murrey-colour; on the top of them stand small ash-colour'd *apices*. The pedicule of the Flower is inclos'd at the bottom with five narrow stiff Leaves, about six Inches long. There is one of this *genus* in Mr. *Ray*'s Supplement, which agrees

grees exactly with this in every respect, only that is twice larger at the least. It was sent from *Surinam* by the Name of *Momoo.*

Tab. 1. Fig. 2. *Jasminum Brasilianum luteum, mali limoniæ folio nervoso, petalis crassis.*

Tab 1. Fig. 3. *Crista Pavonis Brasiliana Bardanæ foliis.* The Leaves are very tender and like the top Leaves of *Bardana major*, both as to shape and texture: In the Figure they are represented too stiff and too much serrated.

Tab. 1. Fig. 4. *Filix Brasiliana Osmundæ minori serrato folio.* This Fern is of that kind, which bears it's Seed-Vessels in Lines on the edge of the Leaves.

Tab. 2. Fig 1. *Rapuntium Novæ Hollandiæ, flore magno coccineo.* The *Perianthium* compos'd of five long pointed Parts, the Form of the Seed-Vessel and the smalness of the Seeds, together with the irregular shape of the Flower and thinness of the Leaves, argue this Plant to be a *Rapuntium.*

Tab. 2. Fig. 2. *Fucus foliis capillaceis brevissimis, vesiculis minimis donatis.* This elegant *fucus* is of the *Erica Marina* or *Sargazo* kind, but has much finer parts than that. It was collected on the Coast of *New Holland.*

Tab.

Tab. 2. Fig. 2. *Ricinoides Novæ Hollandæ anguloſo craſſo folio.* This Plant is ſhrubby, has thick woolly Leaves, eſpecially on the under ſide. Its Fruit is tricoccous, hoary on the out-ſide with a *Calix* divided into five parts. It comes near *Ricini fructu parvo frucoſa Curaſſavica, folio Phylli, P. B. pr.*

Tab. 2. Fig. 2. *Solanum ſpinoſum Novæ Hollandiæ Phylli foliis ſubrotundis.* This new *Solanum* bears a blewiſh Flower like the others of the ſame Tribe; the Leaves are of a whitiſh colour, thick and woolly on both ſides, ſcarce an Inch long and near as broad. The Thorns are very ſharp and thick ſet, of a deep Orange colour, eſpecially towards the Points.

Tab. 3. Fig. 1. *Scabioſa (forte) Novæ Hollandiæ, ſtatices foliis ſubtus argenteis.* The Flower ſtands on a Foot-ſtalk four Inches long, included in a rough Calix of a yellowiſh colour. The Leaves are not above an Inch long, very narrow like *Thrift*, green on the upper and hoary on the under ſide, growing in tufts. Whether this Plant be a *Scabious, Thrift* or *Helichryſum* is hard to judge from the imperfect Flower of the dry'd Speeimen.

Tab. 3. Fig. 2. *Alcea Novæ Hollandiæ foliis auguſtis utrinque villoſis.* The Leaves ſtalk and under ſide of the Perianthium of this Plant are all woolly. The Petala are very

very tender, five in number, scarce so large as the Calix: In the middle stands a a *Columella* thick set with thrummy *apiculæ*, which argue this Plant to belong to the Malvaceous kind.

Tab. 3. Fig. 3. Of what *genus* this Shrub or Tree is, is uncertain, agreeing with none yet describ'd, as far as can be judg'd, by the State it is in. It has a very beautiful Flower, of a red colour as far as can be guess'd by the dry *Specimen*, consisting of ten large *Petala*, hoary on both sides, especially underneath; the middle of the Flower is thick set with *Stamina*, which are woolly at the bottom, the length of the *Petala*, each of them crown'd with its *Apex*. The *Calix* is divided into five round pointed parts. The Leaves are like those of *Amelanchier Lob.* green a top and very woolly underneath, not running to a point, as is common in others, but with an Indenture at the upper end.

Tab. 3. Fig. 4. *Dammara ax Nova Hollandia, Sanamundæ secundæ Chysii foliis.* This new *genus* was first sent from *Amboyna* by Mr. *Rumphius*, by the Name of *Dammara*, of which he transmitted two kinds; one with narrow and long stiff Leaves, the other with shorter and broader. The first of them is mention'd in Mr. *Petiver*'s *Centuria*, p. 350. by the Name of *Arbor hortensis Javanorum foliis viscī*

viſce auguſtioribus aromaticis floribus, ſpicatis ſtamineis luteſcentibus; Muſ. Pet. As alſo in Mr. *Ray*'s Supplement to his Hiſtory of Plants now in the Preſs. This is of the ſame *genus* with them, agreeing both in Flower and Fruit, tho' very much differing in Leaves. The Flowers are ſtamineous and ſeem to be of an herbaceous colour, growing among the Leaves, which are ſhort and almoſt round, very ſtiff and ribb'd on the under ſide, of a dark green above, and a pale colour underneath, thick ſet on by pairs, anſwering one another croſs-ways, ſo that they cover the Stalk. The Fruit is as big as a Pepper-corn, almoſt round, of a whitiſh colour, dry and tough, with a Hole on the top, containing ſmall Seeds. Any one that ſees this Plant without its Seed-Veſſels, would take it for an *Erica* or *Sanamunda*. The Leaves of this Plant are of a very aromatick Taſt.

Tab. 4. Fig. 1. *Equiſetum Novæ Hollandiæ fruteſceus foliis longiſſimis.* 'Tis doubtful whether this be an *Equiſetum* or not; the texture of the Leaves agrees beſt with that *genus* of any, being articulated one within another at each Joint, which is only proper to this Tribe. The longeſt of them are about nine Inches.

Tab. 4. Fig. 2. *Colutea Novæ Hollandiæ floribus amplis coccineis, umbellatim diſpoſitis macula purpurea notatis.* There being no Leaves to this Plant, 'tis hard to ſay what

genus

genus it properly belongs to. The Flowers are very like to the *Colutea Barbæ Jovis folio flore coccineo Breynii*; of the ſame Scarlet colour, with a large deep purple Spot in the *vexillum*, but much bigger, coming all from the ſame point after the manner of an Umbel. The rudiment of the pod is very woolly, and terminates in a Filament near two Inches long.

Tab. 4. Fig. 3. *Conyza Novæ Hollandiæ anguſtis Roriſmarini foliis.* This Plant is very much branch'd and ſeems to be woody. The Flowers ſtand on very ſhort Pedicules, ariſing from the *ſinus* of the Leaves, which are exactly like *Roſemary*, only leſs. It taſts very bitter now dry.

Tab. 4. Fig. 4. *Mohoh Inſulæ Timor.* This is a very odd Plant, agreeing with no deſcrib'd *genus*. The Leaf is almoſt round, green on the upper ſide and whitiſh underneath, with ſeveral Fibres running from the inſertion of the Pedicule towards the circumference 'tis umbilicated as *Cotyledon aquatica* and *Faba Ægyptia.* The Flowers are white ſtanding on ſingle Foot-ſtalks, of the ſhape of a *Stramonium*, but divided into four points only, as is the *Perianthium.*

Tab. 5. Fig. 1. *Fucus ex Nova Guinea uva marina dictus, foliis variis.* This beautiful *fucus* is thick ſet with very ſmall ſhort tufts of Leaves, which by the help

of

of a magnifying Glaſs, ſeem to be round and articulated, as if they were Seed-Veſſels; beſides theſe, there are other broad Leaves, chiefly at the extremity of the Branches, ſerrated on the edges. The *veſiculæ* are round, of the bigneſs expreſs'd in the Figure.

Tab. 5. Fig. 2. *Fucus ex Nova Guinea Fluviatilis Piſanæ J. B. foliis.* Theſe Plants are ſo apt to vary in their Leaves, according to their different States, that 'tis hard to ſay this is diſtinct from the laſt. It has in ſeveral Places (not all expreſs'd in the Figure) ſome of the ſmall ſhort Leaves, or Seed-Veſſels mention'd in the former; which makes me apt to believe it the ſame, gather'd in a different ſtate; beſides the broad Leaves of that and this agree as to their Shape and Indentures.

An Account of ſome Fiſhes that are Figured in Plate 2. & 3.

See Plate 3. *Fig.* 5.

THis is a Fiſh of the Tunny-kind, and agrees well enough with the Figure in Tab. 3. of the Appendix to Mr. *Willughby*'s Hiſtory of Fiſhes under the Name of *Gurabuca*; it differs ſomething, in the Fins eſpecially, from *Piſo*'s Figure of the *Guarapucu*.

See Plate 3. *Figure* 4.

This reſembles the Figure of the *Guaperva maxima candata* in *Willughby*'s *Ichthyol.* Tab. 9, 23. and the *Guaperva* of *Piſo*, but does not anſwer their Figures in every particular.

See Plate 2. *Figure* 2.

There are 2 ſorts of *Porpuſſes:* The one the long-ſnouted *Porpuſs*, as the Seamen call it; and this is the *Dolphin* of the *Greeks*. The other is the Bottle-noſe *Porpuſs*, which is generally thought to be the *Phœcena* of *Ariſtotle*.

Plate 2. *Figure* 7.

This is the *Guaracapema* of *Piſo* and *Marcgrave*, by others call'd the *Dorado*. 'Tis Figured in *Willughby*'s *Ichthyol.* Tab. O. 2. under the Name of *Delphin Belgis*.

THE

THE INDEX.

A.

ALlegrance, *one of the* Canary *Islands*, Page 4. *its View from several Points*, ibid.
Amphisbæna *(Snake) described*, 77
Amplitude; *Difference between the Morning and Evening Amplitude*, 94
Arisah *(Fruit) described* 69
An Account of several Plants collected in Brasil, New Holland, Timor, *and* New Guinea, *referring to the Figures* Tab. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. 155
An Account of some Fishes that's Figured on Plate 2. & 3.

B.

Baha de todos los Santos *in* Brasil, *its Harbour and Town described*, 49, &c.

The Product and Trade of the Country, 55
Their Shipping and Timber, 58
The Soil and Fruit of the Country, 62, &c.
The Winds and Seasons, 86
The time of cutting Sugar-canes, 87
Its view from several Points, 48
Bill-Bird *described*, 74
Birds *of* N. Holland, 122, 123
Blake, *sunk the Spanish Galleons near* Teneriffe, 5
Brasil, *the View of its Coast*, 47
See Bahia.
Britain (New) *an Island discovered by the Author, well-inhabited, and probably affording rich Commodities*, Preface
Bubbles *like small Pearl swimming thick in the Sea*, 114

C.

Cables *made of a sort of Hair growing on Trees in* Brasil, 57, 64
Callavances, *a Fruit in* Mayo, 23
Canary-*Islands*, *their Product and Trade*, 11
The Character of their present Governor, 11, 12
Cape of Good Hope, *its View from several Points*, 48
Cashew *(Fruit) described*, 68
Channel *(English) a necessary Caution to those that Sail through it*, 3
Chattering-Crow *of* Brasil *described*, 73

Clocking-Hens *of* Brasil, 74
Coco *Nut-Tree in* Brasil, 64
Cotton *(Silk) its growth and description*, 21, 22, 65
Crusia, *a Fowl*, 25
Curlew, *a Fowl*, 23
Currecoo *(Bird) described* 75
Currents *in the Sea, from* 7 deg. 50 min. Lat. *to* 3 deg. 22 min. N. 41
Curreso *(Bird)* 74
Custard-Apple, *described* 33
Cuttle-*Fish*, Plate 1. Fig. 3.

D.

Dendees, *a sort of Palm-berries in* Brasil, 71
Dogs, *see* Water-Dogs.
Dung-hill *Fowls of* Brasil, 76

F.

Fish *of* N. Holland, 124, 125
Fish *of the* Tunny kind, *and account of*, 162
Fish *called by the Seamen the* Old Wife, *an account of*, 162
Flamingo, *a Fowl*, 23
Flying-Fish, *betwixt the* Canaries *and* C. Verd-*Islands* 14
Frape-Boat, *its use at the Salt-Pond at* Mayo, 18, &c.

G.

Gallena Pintada, *a Bird, deſcrib'd.* 23, &c.
Galleons (*Spaniſh*) *ſunk by Admiral* Blake, *near* Teneriff, *and continue ſtill there,* 5, 6
Gerret-Dennis-*Iſle, its Inhabitants diſcribed,* Preface
Guano *(Beaſt) of* N. Holland, 123
Guinea-*Hens, ſee* Gallena Pintada.
Guinea (New) *its Natives,* &c. Pref.

H.

Hammocks; *Gentlemen carried about in them at* Bahia *in* Braſil, 59
Holland (New) *Coaſt deſcribed,* 121, &c. 132, &c. 137.
Its Natives deſcribed, 145, &c.
Views of ſeveral Parts of its Coaſts and Iſlands from ſeveral Points, 117

J.

Jago (St.) *Iſland and Town,* 29, &c.
Its Inhabitants, 32
Its Product, 33, &c.
Its Animals, 35, &c.
Its Road a very bad one, 36
Its View, 14
Jenetæ *(Bird) deſcribed,* 74

Jenipah, *or* Jenipapah *(Fruit) deſcribed*, 68
Ingwa *(Fruit) deſcribed*, 70

L.

Laguna *in* Teneriff, *deſcribed*, 7
Lancerota, *one of the* Canary *Iſlands*, 4
Its View from ſeveral Points, ibid.

M.

Mackeraw *(Bird) deſcribed* 73
Malmſey-*Wine grows in the Iſland* Teneriff, 9, 11.
Mayo, *one of* C. Verd *Iſlands, its View*, 14
Its Deſcription, 15
A large Account of the making Salt there, 16, &c.
Its Soil and Product, 21, &c.
Its Inhabitants, 27
Its View from ſeveral Points, 14
Mendibee *(Fruit)* 72
Mericaſah *(Fruit) deſcribed*, 69
Miniola, *a Fowl*, 25
Monk-*Fiſh*, 141
Muckiſhaw *(Fruit) deſcribed*, 70
Mungaroo (*Fruit*) *deſcribed*, 70
Muſteran-de-ova (*Fruit*) *deſcribed*, 71

The INDEX.

N.

Noddy-*Bird described*, 142
Northweſt-*Winds give Notice before-hand of their coming, at Port* Oratavia *in* Teneriff, *and how provided againſt*, 9, 10

O.

Oratavia, *a Port in* Teneriff, 4, 9.
Otee (*Fruit*) *deſcribed*, 70

P.

Palm-Berries *in* Braſil, 71
Papah, *a Fruit deſcribed* 34
Paſſage *poſſibly to the South of* New Holland *and* New Guinea *into the great South Sea Eaſtward*, 135, 150
Pernambuc *more Healthy than other Places to the Southward*, 44
Petango (*Fruit*) *deſcribed*, 70
Petrel (*Bird*) *deſcribed* 97
Petumbo (*Fruit*) *deſcribed* 70
Phyſick-Nuts 71
Pineon (*Fruit*) Ibid
Pintado *Bird deſcribed* 95, 96
Plants, *an account of them*, 155
Plants *Engraven on Copper*, Tab. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Plants

Plants *of* N. Holland, 151
Porpuſſes, *Pag.* 162. *and Figured in Plate* 2 *of Fiſhes*,
Portugueze *Civil to the Author*, 49

R.

Rabek, *a Fowl*, 25
Raccoon *of* N. Holland, 123
Remora (*Fiſh*) Plate 11. Fig. 6.
Roſemary-*Iſland in* N. Holland, 138
The Plant reſembling Roſemary, *from which the Author gives this Name to the Iſland, is Figured* Tab. 4. N°. 3.

S.

Salt, *a large Account of the Method of making it at* Mayo, 16, &c.
Salt-Ponds *at* Mayo, *kern only in the dry Seaſon, and others in the* Weſt-Indies *in the wet only*, 17
Santa-Cruz *in* Teneriff, *its Road, Town and Harbour deſcribed* 4, 5
Seamen *in great Danger of Sickneſs, by neglecting to ſhift their wet Cloaths in hot Countries*, 43
Their Ignorance and Obſtinacy, a great Impediment in long Voyages, 45, 85, 86, 87, 88.
Sea-Weeds, *ſee* Weeds.
Shark *of* N. Holland *deſcribed* 125
Sharks-Bay *in* N. Holland *deſcribed*, 121, 126, 127.

Shear-Water (*Bird*) *described*, 93
Ship (*the Authors*) *foundred at Sea*, Pref.
Ship *of* 50 *Guns built at* Brasil, 58
Skip-jack (*Fish*) *described*. 115
Snake, *see* Water-Snake, *and* Amphisbæna.
Sour-sop (*Fruit*) *described*, 67
Sugar, *the way of refining it in* Brasil *with Clay*, 55

T.

Tasman's *Draught rectified*, 136
Teneriffe, 4
Its Wines and Fruits and Animals, 9, 10
Its N. W. view, 4
Timber *at* Brasil *as good and more durable than any in* Europe, 58
Timor, Preface
Trees *of* N. Holland, 122
Turtle, *lay their Eggs in the wet Season*, 26
Why not eaten by the Spaniards, *as by the* Englisb, 81
Turtle-Doves *of* Brasil, 74

U.

Variation, *where it increased in Sailing Easterly*, 94
Where it decreased in Sailing Easterly, 97
Its uncertainty, and the difficulty of taking it, 99, 100, &c.

A large Table of Variations observed in this Voyage, 102, &c.

W.

Water-dog *of* Brasil, 79, 80
Water-Snake *of* Brasil, *its wonderful manner of catching its Prey,* 79
Of N. Holland, 129, 134.
Weeds *floating in the Sea,* 14, 97, 114, 115
Whales (*dead*) *eaten by Fowls,* 94
Whales, *the catching and use of them in* Brasil, 57, 58
Whales *of* N. Holland, 131
Winds *uncertain near the Line,* 42

Y.

Yemma *(Bird) described,* 73

FINIS.

BOOKS Printed for J. Knapton, *at the* Crown *in St.* Paul's *Church-Yard.*

A New Voyage round the World. Describing particularly, the *Isthmus* of *America*, several Coasts and Islands in the *West-Indies*, the Isles of *Cape Verd*, the Passage by *Terra del Fuego*, the *South-Sea* Coasts of *Chili*, *Peru* and *Mexico*; the Isle of *Guan* one of the *Ladrones*, *Mindanao* and other *Philippine* and *East-India* Islands near *Cambodia*, *China*, *Formosa*, *Luconia*, *Celebes*, &c. *New-Holland*, *Sumatra*, *Nicobar* Isles; the *Cape of good Hope*, and *Santa Helena*. Their Soil, Rivers, Harbours, Plants, Fruits, Animals and Inhabitants. Customs, Religion, Government, Trade, &c. By Capt. *William Dampier*. Vol. the First. Illustrated with particular Maps and Draughts. The Fifth Edition, Corrected. Price 6. *s.*

Voyages and Descriptions. Vol. II. In Three Parts, *viz.* 1. A *Supplement* of the *Voyage round the World*, describing the Countries of *Tonquin*, *Achin*, *Malacca*, &c. their Product, Inhabitants, Manners, Trade, Policy, &c. 2. Two Voyages to *Campeachy*; with a Description of the Coasts, Product, Inhabitants, Logwood-Cutting, Trade, &c. of *Yucatan*, *Campeachy*, *New-Spain*, &c. 3. A Discourse of Trade-Winds, Breezes, Storms, Seasons of the Year, Tides and Currents of the *Torrid Zone* throughout the *World*, with an Account of *Natal* in *Africk*, its Product, Negro's, &c. By Captain *William Dampier*. Illustrated with Particular Maps and Draughts. To which is added, A General INDEX to both Volumes. *The Second Edition*. Price 6. *s.*

A New Voyage and Description of the *Isthmus* of *America*, giving an Account of the Author's abode there; the Form and Make of the *Country*, *Coasts*, *Hills*, *Rivers*, &c. *Wood*, *Soil*, *Weather*, &c. *Trees*, *Fruit*, *Beasts*, *Birds*, *Fish*, &c. The *Indian Inhabitants*, their Features, Complection, &c. Their Manners, Customs, Employments, Marriages, Feasts, Hunting, Computation, Language, &c. With Remarkable *Occurences* in the *South Sea*, and elsewhere. By *Lionel Wafer*. Illustrated with several Copper Plates. Price 3 *s.* 6 *d.*

A Collection of Original Voyages: Containing. 1. Capt. *Cowley*'s Voyages Round the Globe. 2. Capt. *Sharp*'s Journal over the *Isthmus* of *Darien*, and Expedition into the *South Seas*. Written by himself. 3. Capt. *Wood*'s Voyages through the *Streights* of *Magellan*. 4. Mr. *Robert*'s Adventures among the Corsairs of the *Levant*, his Account of their way of Living, Description of the *Archipelago* Islands, taking of *Scio*, &c. Illustrated with several Maps and Draughts. Published by Capt. *William Huck*, Price 3 *s.* 6 *d.*

A Re-

A Relation of two ſeveral Voyages made into the *Eaſt-Indies*, by *Chriſtopher Fryke*, Surg. and *Chriſtopher Schewitzer*. The whole containing an Exact Account of the *Cuſtoms*, *Diſpoſitions*, *Manners*, *Religion*, &c. of the ſeveral *Kingdoms* and *Dominions* in thoſe parts of the World in General: But in a more particular manner, deſcribing thoſe Countries which are under the Power and Government of the Dutch. *Octavo* Price 4 *s.*

Diſcourſes on the Publick Revenues and on the Trade of *England*. In Two Parts, *viz.* I. Of the Uſe of Political Arithmetick, in all Conſiderations about the Revenues and Trade. II. On Credit, and the Means and Methods by which it may be reſtor'd. III. On the Management of the King's Revenues. IV. Whether to Farm the Revenues, may not, in this Juncture, be moſt for the Publick Service? V. On the Publick Debts and Engagements. Part I. To which is added, A Diſcourſe upon Improving the Revenue of the State of *Athens*. Written Originally in *Greek*; and now made *Engliſh* from the Original, with ſome Hiſtorical Notes.

Diſcourſes on the *Publick Revenues*, and on the Trade of *England*; which more immediately Treat of the Foreign Traffick of this Kingdom. *viz.* I. That Foreign Trade is beneficial to *England*. II. On the Protection and Care of Trade. III. On the Plantation Trade. IV. On the *Eaſt-India* Trade. Part II. To which is added the late *Eſſay* on the *Eaſt-India* Trade.

An Eſſay upon the Probable Methods of making a *People Gainers*, in the Balance of Trade. Treating of theſe Heads; *viz.* Of the People of *England*. Of the Land of *England*, and its Product. Of our Payments to the Publick, and in what manner the Balance of Trade may be thereby effected. That a Country cannot increaſe in Wealth and Power, but by private Men doing their Duty to the Publick, and but by a ſteady Courſe of Honeſty and Wiſdom, in ſuch as are Truſted with the Adminiſtration of Affairs.

A Diſcourſe upon *Grants* and *Reſumptions*. Shewing how our Anceſtors have proceeded with ſuch Miniſters as have procured to themſelves Grants of the Crown-Revenue; and that the forfeited Eſtates in *Ireland* ought to be applied towards the Payment of the Publick Debts.

Eſſays upon I. The Balance of Power. II. The Right of making War, Peace and Alliances. III. Univerſal Monarchy. To which is added, an APPENDIX containing the Records referr'd to in the Second Eſſay. Theſe five by the Author of, *The Eſſays on Ways and Means*.

Several Diſcourſes, Concerning the Shortneſs of Humane Charity. The Perfection of the Mercy of God. The Difference of Times with reſpect to Religion. The Joy which the Righteous have in God. The Secret Blaſting of Men. The Inſtructive Diſcipline of God. The Danger of Unfaithfulneſs to God. The Malignity of Popery. The Deceitfulneſs of Sin. The Converſion of a Sinner. Alſo, the Prayer uſed before Sermon. Vol. I. The 2d Edit. Pr. 5 *s.* 5*s.*

——Several Diſcourſes, concerning the true Valuation of Man. The Neceſſary Repentance of a Sinner. The Exerciſe and Progreſs of a Chriſtian. The Frailty of Humane Nature. The Juſtice of one towards another. The Nature of Salvation by Chriſt, &c Being Twenty Sermons. Vol. II. Both by the Reverend and Learned *Benjamin Whichcote*, ſometime Miniſter of St. *Lawrence Jury*, *London*. Examined and Corrected by his own Notes; and Publiſhed by *John Jeffery*, D. D. Archdeacon of *Norwich*, Price 5 *s.*

Three Practical Eſſays, *viz.* On *Baptiſm*, *Confirmation*, and *Repentance*. Containing Inſtructions for a Holy Life: With earneſt Exhortations, eſpecially to young Perſons, drawn from the Conſiderations of the Severity of the Diſcipline of the Primitive Church. By *Samuel Clarke*, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Reverend Father in God *John* Lord Biſhop of *Norwich*: Price 3 *s.*

A Paraphraſe on the Goſpels of St. *Matthew*, St. *Mark*, St. *Luke* and St. *John*. In Two Volumes. Written by *Samuel Clarke*, A. M. Chaplain to the Right Reverend Father in God *John* Lord Biſhop of *Norwich*. 8*vo*.

Jacobi Rohaulti Phyſica. Latine vertit, recenſuit, & uberioribus jam Annotationibus, ex illuſtriſſimi *Iſaaici Newtoni* Philoſophia maximam partem hauſtis, amplificavit & ornavit *Samuel Clarke*, A. M. Admodum Reverendo in Chriſto patri, Joanni Epiſcopo Norvicenſi, a Sacris Domeſticis. Accedunt etiam in hac Secunda Editionæ, novæ aliquot Tabulæ æri inciſæ. 8*vo*.

Confeſſio, ſive Declaratio, Sententiæ Paſtorum, qui in Fœderato Belgio remonſtrantes vocantur, ſuper præcipuis Articulis Religionis Chriſtianæ. 12*ves*. price 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

Devotions, *viz.* Confeſſions, Petitions, Interceſſions, and Thankſgivings for every Day of the Week; and alſo Before, At, and After the Sacrament: With Occaſional Prayers for all Perſons whatſoever. By *Thomas Bennet*, M. A. Rector of St. *James*'s in *Colcheſter*, and Fellow of St. *John*'s Colledge in *Cambridge*.

The God-Father's Advice to his Son. Shewing the Neceſſity of. Performing the Baptiſmal Vow, and the Danger of neglecting it With general Inſtructions to young Perſons to lead a Religious Life, and prepare them for their Confirmation. Very neceſſary for Parents, &c. to give their Children, or others committed to their Care. By *John Birket*, Vicar of *Milford* and *Hordle* in *Hampſhire*. The Second Edition, with a Preface, Price 3 *d.* 100 for 20 *s.*

The Government of the Paſſions, according to the Rules of Reaſon and Religion, *viz.* Love, Hatred, Deſire, Eſchewing, Hope, Deſpair, Fear, Anger, Delight and Sorrow. *Twelves.*

Some Reflections on that part of a Book called *Amyntor*: Or, The Defence of *Milton*'s Life, which relates to the Writings of the Primitive Fathers and the Canon of the New Teſtament. *In a Letter to a Friend.* Octavo.

A Treatise of Morality. In Two Parts. Written in *French* by *F. Malbranch*, Author of *The Search after Truth*. And Translated into *English* by *James Shipton*, M. A.

The Memoirs of Monsieur *Fontis*, who served in the *French* Armies 56 Years. Translated by *Charles Cotton* Esq; *Folio*.

Processus integri in Morbis fere omnibus Curandis, a Duo. *Tho. Sydenham* conscripti *Duodecimo*.

Dr. *Sydenham*'s Practice of Physick, Faithfully Translated into *English* with large Annotations, Animadversions, and Practical Observations on the same, By *W. Salmon*, M. D. *Twelves*.

The Penitent, or Entertainments for *Lent*. Written in *French* by R. F. *N. Caussin*, and translated into *English* by Sir *B. B.* Tenth Edition. To which are added several Sculptures.

A New Method of Curing all Sorts of Fevers, without taking any thing by the Mouth. Being a New Prescription for giving the Bark in Clyster. Whereby all the Inconveniences of administring it in any other Form are avoided; and a more speedy, certain Cure is obtained. Writ by *A. Helvet*, M. D. *The Second Edition*.

Mr. *Wingate*'s Arithmetick: Containing a plain and familiar Method for attaining the Knowledge and Practice of Common Arithmetick. *The Tenth Edition, very much enlarged*. By *John Kirsey*, late Teacher of the Mathematicks.

The History of the Inquisition, as it is exercised at *Goa*. Written in *French*, by the Ingenious Monsieur *Dellon*, who laboured five Years under those Severities. With an Account of his Deliverance, Done into *English* by the learned *Henry Wharton*, M. A. Chaplain to his Grace the late Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

The Artificial Clock-Maker. A Treatise of Watch and Clock-work. Wherein the Art of Calculating Numbers for most sorts of Movements is explained, to the Capacity of the Unlearned. Also, the History of Watch and Clock-work, both Ancient and Modern. With other Useful Matters never before Publish'd. *The Second Edition Enlarged*. To which is added a Supplement, containing. 1. The Anatomy of a Watch and Clock. 2. Monsieur *Romer*'s Satellite-Instrument, with Observations concerning the Calculation of the Eclipses of *Jupiter*'s *Satellites*, and to find the *Longitude* by them. 3. A nice way to correct Pendulum Watches. 4. M. *Flamsteed*'s Equation Tables. 5. To find a *Meridian-Line*, for the Governing of Watches, and other Uses. 6. To make a *Telescope* to keep a Watch by the Fixed Stars. By *W. D.* M. A. price 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

Arcana Imperii detecta: Or, divers select Cases in Government; more particularly, Of the Obeying the unjust Commands of a Prince. Of the Renunciation of a Right to a Crown. Of the Proscription of a limitted Prince and his Heirs. Of the Trying, Condemning and Execution of a Crowned Head. Of the Marriage of a Prince and Princess. Of the Detecting of Conspiracies against a Government. Of Subjects Revolting from a Tyranical Prince. Of

Exclu-

Excluding Foreigners from Publick Employments. Of Constituting Extraordinary Magistrates upon Extraordinary Occasions. Of Subjects Anticipating the Execution of Laws. Of Toleration of Religion. Of Peace and War, &c. *With the Debates, Arguments and Resolutions of the greatest Statesmen, in several Ages and Governments thereupon.*

The Royal Dictionary, in Two Parts. I. *French* and *English.* II. *English* and *French.* The *French* taken out of the Dictionaries of *Richelet, Furetiere, Tachart*, the Great Dictionary of the *French-Academy*, and the Remarks of *Vaugelas, Menage*, and *Bouhours*. And the *English* Collected chiefly out of the best Dictionaries, and the Works of the greatest Masters of the *English* Tongue; such as Archbishop *Tillotson*, Bishop *Sprat*, Sir *Roger L' Estrange*, Mr. *Dryden*, Sir *William Temple*, &c. For the Use of his Highness the Duke of *Glocester*. By Mr. *Boyer*. *Quarto.*

Idem in Octavo.

Bennet of Schism Price 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

---- Defence of it pr. 1 *s.*

History of *England.*

Life of K. James pr. 5 *s.*

Life of K. William pr. 6 *s.*

Cambrige Concordance. Folio,

Collier's Essays. Octavo.

Milners Reflections on L' Clerk, Octavo pr. 3 *s.* 6 *d.*

Salmon's Dispensatory. Octavo.

Seneca's Morals. Octavo.

Newcomb's Sermons.

Sherlock's Sermons. Octavo.

Sharp's Sermons. Octavo.

Scot's Sermons. 2 Vol. Octavo.

---- Christian Life, in 5 Vol. Octavo.

A View of the Posture of Affairs in *Europe* both in Church and State. I. The Antient Pretensions of the two Families of *Austria* and *Bourbon*, to the *Spanish* Monarchy. II. The Balance of the Power of *Europe*, setled by *Charles* V. and how it came to be broke. III. A View of the Courts of *Europe*, and their present Disposition and State relating to War. IV. Of the State of the Church of *Rome*, and the Decay of the Protestant Interest in *Europe*. Written by a Gentleman by way of Letter.

The Surgeons Assistant. In which is plainly discovered the True Origin of most Diseases. Treating particularly of the Plague, *French* Pox, Leprosie, &c. Of the Biting of mad Dogs, and other Venemous Creatures, Also A Compleat Treatise of Cancers and Gangreens. With an Enquiry whether they have any Alliance with Contagious Diseases. Their most Easie and Speedy Method of Cure. With divers Approved Receipts. By *John Browne*, Sworn Surgeon in Ordinary to his late most Excellent Majesty King *William* III. and late Senior Surgeon of St. *Thomas*'s Hospital in *Southwark*. pr. 2 *s.* 6 *d.*